BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1822. [NUMBER 1547.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

THIRD BOMBAY LOTTERY,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT
OF THE
TOWN-HALL
OF BOMBAY,
Established by Government.

SCHEME
OF THE
THIRD
Bombay Town-Hall
LOTTERY.

1	Prize of	Rs.	100,000
1	Ditto of	"	30,000
1	Ditto of	"	20,000
2	Ditto of Rs.	10,000 "	20,000
2	Ditto of "	5000 "	10,000
4	Ditto of "	2000 "	8,000
6	Ditto of "	1000 "	6,000
12	Ditto of "	500 "	6,000
400	Ditto of "	125 "	50,000
429	Prizes	Rs.	250,000
2071	Blanks		

2500 Tickets at 100 Rs. each

1st.—A Deduction of 6 per Cent will be made from all the Prizes for the Improvement of the Town Hall and the Expences of the Lottery.

2d.—Prizes will be paid at the General Treasury, subject to the deduction specified in the foregoing article, thirty days after the Drawing shall have been completed.

3d.—The 400 Numbers first drawn from the Number Wheel, will be intitled to the 400 Prizes of 125 Rupees each.

4th.—The Prize of 30,000 Rupees to be the 100th drawn Ticket on the 5th day's drawing, and that of 100,000 Rs. the same on the 6th day's drawing.

5th The Drawing will commence on the 25th May next, and be continued on the following days,—

2d Day's Drawing on 8th June
3d Do..... 11th Do.
4th Do..... 13th Do.
5th Do..... 15th Do.
6th Do..... 16th Do.

6th Tickets signed by the Superintendent of the Lotteries are on Sale at the Office of MESSRS. SHOTTON, MALCOLM & Co. at 108 Bombay Rupees each.

Bombay, 13*th April* 1822.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

AN elegant Bengal Built Buggy with the Gray Arab Horse, and a new set Brass Mounted Harness, with spare Wheels. The price and further particulars may be known on application to *Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.*

Bombay 19*th April* 1822.

Advertisement.

ON FRIDAY the 26th instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
WILL BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE
AGENT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
GUN CARRIAGES;
Sundry Unserviceable Condemned
STORES,
BELONGING TO THE
HONORABLE COMPANY.

A List whereof may be seen at this Office. The lots to be paid for, and cleared away immediately, or resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

ROBT. THEW,
Agent for Gun Carriages.

BOMBAY,
Agent for Gun Carriages Office,
16th April 1822.

PASSED.
By Order of the Military Board,
P. FEARON,
Sec. Military Board.

MILITARY BOARD OFFICE,
17th APRIL 1822.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT Packets are now open at this Office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England and St. Helena by His Majesty's ship Ganges and also by the ship Hannah; the former to be closed on Tuesday the 30th of this month and the latter on Sunday the 4th of May next.

C. LAW,
Post Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
BOMBAY,
19th April 1822.

Bombay Theatre.

On Wednesday Evening the 24th instant,
WILL BE PERFORMED
BY THE GENTLEMEN
OF H. M. SHIPS GANGES AND LEANDER
MORTON'S
COMEDY
SPEED THE PLOUGH.
A
PROLOGUE,
WILL BE SPOKEN ON THE OCCASION,
AND BETWEEN THE ACTS,
Some Favourite Songs
WILL BE INTRODUCED.

THE doors to be opened at six, and the performance to commence at 7 o'clock. The Box Keeper will attend at the Theatre on Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 to 4 o'clock, when Boxes, or Seats, and Tickets may be taken.

Dress Box Tickets, ...	Rupees 8
Pit, ...	6
Upper Box, ...	5
Gallery, ...	3
Green Room, ...	

Bombay, 17*th April* 1822.

IN THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY,

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by Virtue of a writ of FIERI FACIAS *at the Suit of MUDONJEE MAWJEE, trading under the name and firm of MAWJEE ANUNDJEE,*

AGAINST

JOHN WILLIAM TASKER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Monday the 22d day of April instant, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, will be put up to sale by public outcry at the Sheriff's office, one Promissary Note for Calcutta, the property of the abovenamed Defendant.

One Promissary Note at 6 per cent for Calcutta Sicca Rupees 2000, dated 30th June 1813 No. 2116 of 1813-14.

G. F. HUGHES,
SHERIFF,

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
20*th April* 1822.

શરીફ•શેલ

ખબર•કુછથી•આપીએને•શોમવારને દીને•તારીક ૨૨ આપરેલ•ચાલતા•મહીના•કલાક ૧૨ ને•વખતે•જાહેર•કરીને શરીફની•હાપીશમા•વેચાશે•નોટ ૧ પરા મશારી•૮કા ૬ ની•કલકતાની•શકાલ ૩૦ ૨૦૦૦ શેને•તારીક ૩૦ જુન ૧૮૧૩ નીકે•તેપર•નંબર ૨૧૧૬ શેને ૧૮૧૩|૧૪ ને•મીલકત•જાન•કુલી અમ•ટાશકર નીકે ને•શરીફે•ટાચ•મારીને•કબજા•કીધેલીકે શી•કુદરાબલ•રીકાડર•ફોરત•ની•કીકરી થી•આકણજી•માવજી•વેપાર•ચલાવેકે•મા વજી•આણદજી•ની•વતી•એવ•ની•કરીમા દી•બાબદ—શ્રી•ચુબજા•ની•તારીક ૨૦ આપરેલ•સને ૧૮૨૨ *

Medical Dispensary.

MR GAMA, in compliance with the wishes of his Friends, residing at Outstations, that he should publish regular periodical Lists of the State of his Medical Repository, has now the honor to respectfully acquaint them, and the Public, that grateful for the Patronage he has hitherto experienced, a continuance of which it shall always be his duty to merit, he begs to annex a list of the names of his present Stock, with his assurance, that the Articles are all of the very best quality, and that on his receipt of the fresh supply, which he is in daily expectation of, he will lose no time, in giving the desired Public Notice respecting them.

Cheltenham Salts, Smelling Salts, Epsom Salts, Rochelle Salts, Salt of Wormwood, Best Peruvian Bark, Calomel, James's Powder, Tartar Emetic, Ipecacuanha, Jalap, Turkey Rhubarb, Magnesia, Calcined Magnesia, Manna, Cream Tartar, Ether, Sweet Spirit Nitre, Balsam Capevi, Hoffman's Anodyne Spirit, Spirit Ammonia, Licor Arsenicalis, Compound Spirit Ammonia, Friar's Balsam, Goulard's Extract, Sugar of Lead, White Vitriol, Red, and White Precipitate, Corosive Sublimate, Martial Flowers, Lunar Caustic, Spirit Hartshorn, Sal Volatile, Nitric, Sulphuric, and Muriatic Acids, Carbonate of Soda, Citric Acid, Tartaric Acid, Camomile Flowers, Carraway Seeds, Starch, Cubebs, Cusparia, Sarsaparilla, Sarsafras, Iceland Moss, Contaerva, Valerian, Simaruba, Gentian, Scamony, Dover's Powder, Spirit Lavender, Digitalis, Camomile Flowers, Castile Soap, Spermaceti, Lint, Saffron, Prussian Blue, Spirit Turpentine, Tincture Myrrh, Bermuda Arrow Root, Tapioca, Ruspini's Tooth Powder, Ess. Camomile, Aromatic Confection, Confection of Roses, Quassia, Apodeldoc, Ess. Mustard, Brandy Bitters, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Eau de Luce, Henry's Aromatic Vinegar, Roache's Embrocation, Soothing Syrup, Russia Oil, Macassar Oil, Balm of Gilead, Peppermint, Peppermint Lozenges, Paregoric Lozenges, Tolu Lozenges, Magnesia Lozenges, Lemon drops, Orange drops, Ipecacuana Lozenges, Vancover's Cement, Castoreum, Ambergrise, Huile Antique, Court and corn Plaster, Spanish Flies, Blistering Plaster, and all sorts of Plasters, Anodyne Necklaces, Trusses and silk Bags, Anderson's Pills, Dixon's Pills, Mustard Pills, Pomade Divine, Dalby's Carminative, Oil Peppermint, Oil Aniseed, Oil Rosemary, Oil Rhodium, Oil Carraways, Oil Cinnamon, Oil of Cloves, Oil Lavender, Oil Juniper, Oil Cajaputy, Coley's Chemical Cream, Balsam of Honey, Balsam Liquorice, Norris Fever drops, Balsam of Quito, Ess. Horseradish for Tooth Ache, Extracts of all sorts, Tinctures of all sorts, Salves of all sorts, Glass, Marble and Wedgewood Mortars, and Pestles, Retorts, and Receivers, Minium measures, graduated measures, Glass Urinals, stoppered Bottles, stop'd and common assorted Phials, Bleeding Lancets, Patent fleams, and Lancets, Bladders, with Pipes for Horses, Drenching Horns, Lavement Machines, Syringes of sorts, and for all purposes, Mudge's Inhalers, Glass Funnells, Nipple Shells and Shields, Teeth Instrument Cases, Spatulas, Gally Pots, Cupping Glasses, Scales and Weights, Veterinary and other Instruments, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, White's Ferreary, &c. &c.

Bombay 19*th April* 1822.

COLOMBO ARRACK,

FOR SALE,
A FEW CASKS OF
SUPERIOR DOUBLE DISTILLED
COLOMBO ARRACK.

PARTICULARLY well adapted for forwarding into the interior; as it will bear at least one third of Water, to reduce it to the proof strength of common Arrack.

Particulars as to quality and price may be known on application to Hormusjee Bomanjee.

Bombay 16*th A*

PORT WINE
AND
CLARET.

FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWNS
UNDER
Messrs. Forbes & Co.'s Office;

A few six dozen **chests of Port** Wine of excellent quality, imported by the Hannah, from London, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

ALSO

A few 6 dozen chests of Christopher's superior first Growth Chateau Margeaux Claret, imported per ship Alexander, from London, at Rupees 40 per dozen.

Some 12 and 6 dozen chests of superior Claret of Colonel Palmer's Growth, imported per Mulgrave Castle and Phœnix, from London, at Rupees 35 per dozen.

Bombay 16th April 1822.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the sale of the remainder of Mr. TOMKIN'S Effects consisting of Articles of Brass furniture, some Ironmongery and Planks, and a few other articles will take place on Tuesday next the 23d instant. Terms as before advertised.

BY THE EXECUTORS.

Bombay 19th April 1822.

ખબર•ફીઁથી•આપીએચજે

મીરાતર•ફરાંશીશ•ટાંમફીનશનો•બ
ફાતનો•રેફેલો•શાંમાંન•આવતા•મેંગલ
બારનાં•દંને•તારીખ ૨૩ મી•આએ•મ
ફીનાંનીએ•પીતલનો•શાંમાંન•તથા•લોડાં
નો•શાંમાંન•તથા•બીજી•ફોરીએફ• જંત
શફે•તે•વેચાશે—એની•જોલી•આગલ
છાપીય•તે•પરમાંણે *

તા• ૧૯ મી•આપરેલ ૧૮૨૨

(વફીલોથી)

NOTICE.

KEMPT AND CO.

RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE PUBLIC
THE REMAINING
ARTICLES
Belonging to the Estate
OF THE LATE
Charles Shubrick Esq.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK,

Bombay, April 20th 1822.

BAXTER & CO.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY THE 25TH INST.

THE Household Furniture and Stock of Wines, Beer and Spirits, belonging to a Gentleman on the point of embarkation—At the same time will be exposed for Sale a variety of Carriages & Horses, with an Elegant Bengal built Buggy (by Stewart) Patent Axle &c.; and fast Troting Horse.

Bombay 19th April 1822.

Messrs. B. & Co.

HAVE the pleasure to announce their Receipt of a Superior Stock fine Bengal Table Cloths, Napkins, wels, &c. &c.

Bombay, 20th April 1822

WORDS & SABRES.

SSRS. BOYCE & Co. have now Sale, an Invoice of Regulation and SABRES received per

Bombay, 20th April 1822.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT one Large House with its appurtenances covered with Tyles, situated within the Town Walls of Bombay near the House of Eduljee Bomanjee Kaka, the property of the late Eduljee Shapoorjee of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, will be put to sale by Public Outcry on Monday next the 23d day of April inst at 2 o'clock and also (5) five other messuages, tenements or dwelling Houses covered with Tyles, situated without the Town Walls of Bombay at the place called Pollow-street the particulars of which said Houses will be known to the purchaser by applying to Cowasjee Dadabhoy, the Administrator of the Estate of the said Eduljee Shapoorjee, deceased, and Shapoonjee Sorabjee and Ruttonjee Homiee of Bombay merchants.—Dated the 19th day of April 1822.

ખબર•ફીઁથી•આપીએચજે

મરનાર•પારશી•એદલજી•શાપુરજીની
મીલફત•ધેફેર•એફ•મોટુ•નલીઁાણ•
શ્રી•ફોટમાં•એદલજી•જમંનજી•ફાફાનાં•
પડોશમાંનુફિ•તે•આવતા•શોમવારનાં•
ઢીને•તારીખ ૨૨ મી•આએ•મફીનાંની
એ•જાફેર•લીલાંફુ•ફરીને•વેચશે•એ•વ
ગરે•પાંચ•ભીરાં•ધેફેરો•નલીઁાંણાં•શ્રી
બાફારફોટ•પાલવાનાં•મોફેલામાંફિ•તે
ભી•વેચાશે•એ•મીલફતની•શરવે•વગા
ત•વાર•એ•ધેફેરો•ખરીદ•ફરણારાને•મર
નાર•એદલજી•શાપુરજીનો•વફીલ•ફાવશ
જી•દાદાભાઇને•તથા•શાપુરજી•શોરાબજી
ને•તથા•રતંનજી•ફોમજી•શ્રી•ચુંમફનાં•
વેપારીઁાને•મલેઆથી•આલંમ•પડશે *

તા• ૧૯ મી•આપરેલ ૧૮૨૨

Notice is hereby given.

That on Saturday the 4th of May next,
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AN upper roomed House with Out-Houses and a Garden adjoining thereto, situate at Mazagone in a street behind the Church leading to the Dock yard, the Property of the late Mr. ROZARIO de QUADROS, now occupied by Mr. JOSEPH ANTONIO XAVIER, if not previously disposed of by a private sale; please to apply to Sir ROGER de FARIA for further information respecting it, and for having an inspection of the same.

Bombay 20th April 1822.

ખબર•ફીઁથી•આપીએચજે

શનવારનાં•દંને•તારીખ ૪ ઠી•આવતા
મેએ•મફીનામાં•બપોરનાં•ફલાફ ૪ નાં•
માલનુ•ધેફેર•એફ•તથા•બીજાં•એને•લ
ગતાં•ધેફેરોફિ•તે•તથા•બાગ•એફ•એ•
ફેફેરનેજ•લગતોફિ—એ•શરવે•મીલફત•
શ્રી•મજગાંમમાં•દેવલનાં•પછવાડેનાં•મો
ફેલામાં•અને•ગોડી•આગલ•જવાનાં•ર
શતા•ફુપરફિ•તે•જાફેર•લીલાંફુ•ફરીને•
વેચશે—એ•મીલફત•મરનાર•રોજાર•દે•
ફુઆદરોશનીફિ•અને•ફેમાં•ફમાણાં•બુજે
આનતોન•જાવીઅર•રેફેફિ•અને•એ•મી
લફત•ફદાચ•એ•લીલાંફુની•અગાફુ•ધે
ફેર•મેલે•નફી•વેચાશેતો•જાફેર•લીલાંફુ
ફરીને•વેચશે—એ•મીલફતની•શરવે•
ભીના•વાધફ•થવાની•ફોએતો•તે•ધણી
એ•શર•રાજર•દે•ફેરીઆને•પુછેઆથી•
આલંમ•પડશે•એ•એ•જગો•જોવી•ફો
એતો•તે•ધણીને•દેખાડશે *

તા• ૧૯ મી•આપરેલ ૧૮૨૨

Sir Roger de Faria

HAS also a quantity of Madeira Wine in Pipes, also Lisbon Wines of different ages, in whole, quarter, and fifth Pipes; also Bottled Lisbon, Red Wine and Brandy belonging to the said Estate, which all may be had on a reduced price according to the quantity applied for.

Bombay, 20th April 1822.

HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD
BY THE
ADMINISTRATRIX
OF THE LATE
ANTONIO DE SOUZA,
ON THE 14TH DAY OF MAY NEXT
AND ON THE FOLLOWING DAYS,
The following Houses and their Appurtenances, in Lots as undermentioned,

LOT 1ST.—*A Capital Messuage* called *Nabob's House*, with all the offices, buildings & appurtenances thereto belonging, situate in Nisbett's Lane, lately used as the Post office, and late in the occupation of *Charles Law, Esq.*, the whole covering an extent of ground containing 18,407½ square feet, and now unoccupied.

LOT 2D.—*A Messuage* or *Tenement* with all the buildings, offices and appurtenances thereto belonging situate and being No. 24 in Rampart Row (near to *Messrs. Ritchie and Steuart's*) containing 10,311 square feet and now unoccupied.

LOT 3D.—*A Messuage* or *Tenement*, outbuildings and offices with a large Garden well stocked with Fruit Trees, at Byculla, lately in the occupation of *Mr. Edward de Souza*, deceased, the whole containing 1,51,369 square feet, and now unoccupied.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of 10 per cent to be paid on the amount of the purchase to the Auctioneer at the time of the sale, the remainder of the purchase money to be paid within 2 months, discount will be allowed for earlier payment.

The necessary Deeds of conveyance to be prepared at the joint expence of the the vendor and purchaser, in case default should be made in the payment of the remainder of the purchase money of any Lot or Lots at the expiration of two months, the deposit of 10 per cent to be forfeited, and such Lot or Lots to be resold by public auction.

Possession to be delivered to the purchaser on payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before.

Bombay, April 20th 1822.

TO BE LET,

THAT DESIRABLE RESIDENCE
SITUATED AT BYCULLA,
THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE
MRS. ROSE NESB[illegible]
DECEASED
And which was in her life time oc[illegible]
For further parti[illegible]
APPLY TO
WILLIAM A. MORG[illegible]
ONE OF HER EXECUTO[illegible]
At his Office in the F[illegible]
Bombay 20th Apr[illegible]

FOR SALE,

A BENGAL built Shigrampoe, a pair of Grey Arab Horses, Europe Harness. For particulars enqu[illegible] of Messrs. BOYCE and Co.

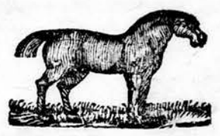
Bombay 23d March 1822.

TO BE LET.

THAT spacious, commodious and airy upper roomed HOUSE, formerly in the occupation of Col GEORGE LLEWELIN, in Rampart Row: the Rooms and Offices on the ground floor are extremely capacious, and well suited for mercantile or other business; the stabling and Coach Houses and other offices being attached to the Premises constitute an advantage, not usual in the fort; the upper apartments are cool and pleasant and command a delightful prospect over the Esplamade and Backbay, combining the advantages and convenience of [illegible] planade and Town. Apply to BOMON[illegible] BAZENJEE in Tod's Street.

Bombay 20th April 1822

G. HIGGS,



BEGS to inform friends and the pub[illegible] that he has just rece[illegible]ed a Lot of High C[illegible] ARAB HORSES; and several MARES, also some large active TOORKMON HORSES.

Bombay 20th April 1822.

VALUABLE
BOOKS
AND
INSTRUMENTS.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On TUESDAY the 18th of June next
AND SUCCEEDING DAYS,
THE LIBRARY OF
CLAUDIUS JAMES RICH, Esq.
LATE RESIDENT AT BAGDAD.

CONTAINING a valuable collection of History, Travels, Greek and Roman Classics, Dictionaries and Grammars, and the most esteemed works, Astronomical, Mathematical and Military.

Also, if not previously sold by private bargain, Astronomical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, made by the most esteemed Mathematical Instrument makers in Great Britain and France.

N. B. Catalogues will be published.

Bombay 19th April 1822.

For Passengers
FOR THE
CAPE AND LONDON.
THE
GEORGE HOME
CAPTAIN TELFER

IS ready to receive Cargo, & will sail about the middle of May: has very superior accommodations for Passengers. For Passage, apply to *Mr. Douglas*, Supercargo, at Messrs. *Jehangheer and Nowrojee Nasservanjee's* Office.

Bombay April 13th 1822.

Passage for France.
THE SHIP
MEXICO,

WILL take Passengers for the above place, having fine accomodation. She will sail [illegible]ut the end of this month and touch [illegible]auritius and Bourbon. The rate of [illegible]age is 1500 Rs. For further parti- enquire at Jahangheer and Now- [illegible]asservanjee.

Bombay, 16th April 1822

[illegible]dvertisement.

[illegible]ome Arab [illegible]
[illegible]built [illegible]
[illegible]operty [illegible]
[illegible]ncy. [illegible]

[illegible]ombay, [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

UNDER THE SANCTION & PATRONAGE
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE MOST NOBLE THE
Marquis of Hastings.

PROSPECTUS

FOR Publishing by Subscription, a Series of Views in the Province of *Kumaon*, in the Napaul Country, (*in* Number Twenty,) exhibiting the Character of the Foliage, Style of Building, Mode of Cultivating, &c. &c &c. in that Mountainous Part of the World; taken by an Officer, whilst employed with the Detachment under the Command of Colonel Nicolls, Quarter Master General of H M. Forces in India, which can hardly fail to be highly interesting to all those engaged on that occasion, as well as their Military Brethren and Friends in general.

The above Views will in the first instance, be Painted in Oil Colors, and then placed in the hands of an able Artist for the purpose of being executed in the best Style of Colored Engraving, and struck off on fine Wove Paper, each plate not to be less than 24 by 16 inches.

To Subscribers 200 Rupees per Set.
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Gentlemen desirous of subscribing are requested to make known their names to Messrs. Mackintosh & Co. at Calcutta.
" Arbuthnot & Co. at Madras.
" Shotton Malcolm & Co. at Bombay.

Bombay, 13*th April* 1822.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Tavern Warehouse,
JUST IMPORTED, ON COMMISSION,

FRENCH CLARET at 15 Rupees a dozen.

Hollands Gin in small cases, at 15 Rupees a case containing 12 three pint bottles each, and a few chests of China Hams at 30 Rupees a chest, or three Rupees each by retail.

Bombay 19*th April* 1822.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Interest of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMSON FULTON, in our Establishment ceased on the 30th April last.

(Signed) MACKINTOSH & Co.

CALCUTTA,
MARCH 24TH 1822.

NOTICE.

MR. ANDERSON begs leave to inform the subscribers to "THE LOTTERY CLUB"—that dividends are ready to be paid at his Office to such as are concerned in the Prizes of the last "CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and BOMBAY Lotteries."

MR. ANDERSON takes this Opportunity to state to his Friends and the Public, that considerable difficulty and confusion having arisen to him in the avocations of his Agency for the "UNION LOTTERY CLUB"—of the three Presidencies, and that he therefore purposes acting Solely for "THE BOMBAY LOTTERY"—in future; through which means he trusts to give general satisfaction, as Subscribers can at any moment have reference to Books, and other satisfactory source.

Mr. A. deems it needless to say that through "THE BOMBAY LOTTERY CLUB" There scarcely ever can an instance occur in which its members will not gain more at the very worst than their stake, whilst the chances will always be many in favor of respectable dividends.

Subscription for shares at 54 Rupees each will be received by Mr. Anderson adjoining "THE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIBRARY", for THE NEW BOMBAY LOTTERY CLUB.

Any subscriber may hold from 1 to 6 shares as it may suit him:—and Circulars of the numbers will be transmitted to the respective members, previous to the drawing of the Lottery.

All Orders from Outstations accompanied with drafts on any of the houses of Agency at this Presidency will be duly attended to.

The Terms on which Mr. A. will conduct the Agency of the "BOMBAY LOTTERY CLUB" will be on a similar plan, to that heretofore established for several successive years past.

Bombay, 20*th April* 1822.

LALLA FAQUIRA
HAS FOR SALE
At the Godowns
IN NISBET LANE,
FOR READY MONEY,
A FEW CHESTS
OF
NEW
HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests ..	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR
BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net.....	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do.....	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.....	*per ½ Tub*	11

ALSO
WINES
AND
LIQUORS,

Hodgson's Pale Ale.....	*per doz.*	10
London Particular Madeira Wine.....	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto.....	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum.....	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy.....	*ditto*	18
Hollands Gin.....	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26*th January* 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that MARIAMBA, the widow of the late Ghanchee Nathoo Poonyia, deceased, and only Daughter of the late Ghanchee Essoofjee, being possessed by Inheritance of a House and a Piece of Ground behind the same used as a compound situate at Bendee Bazar without the Town Walls of Bombay near the property Borah Meyajee Ahmudbhoy intends to mortgage the said house and ground; and should any Person or Persons have any Claim or demand thereon, Notice in writing is to be given thereof within 14 days to Mr. Aryton Attorney at Law Bombay, or they will thereafter be precluded: dated this 19th day of April 1822.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•કીર્આથી•આપીએચને

મરીઅમબાઇ•મરનાર•ગાંચી•નકુ•પુત્રા•ની•ધણીઅંણી•તથા•ગાંચી•જકુબજી•ની•એેખલી•છોકરી•એે•બંધો•જણાએો•ને•વારશાથી•ધેકેર•એેક•તથા•જમીનનો ટકડો•એેક•મલેએોછે•તે•ગીરવી•રાખેછે—એે•મીલકત•શ્રી•બાકારકોટ•લીડી•બજારમાં•વોરા•મીઆજી•અકમદભાઇ•ની•મીલકતનાં•વાડાને•લગાતીછે—એે•ઉપર•કરએેક•લોક•અગર•લોકોનો•દાવો•અગર•લેકેણ•કોએતો•તે•ધણીઆોએ આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમાં•આવીને મીશતર•એેરીટન•કોરટનાં•વકીલને•જાકેર•કરે—તેઆરપછી•એે•દાવો•કબુલ•કરશે•નહી—તા• ૧૯ મી•આપરેલ ૧૮૨૨

FOR SALE
AT THE COURIER OFFICE

INTEREST BONDS, Powers of Atorney, Respondentia Bonds on Goods, ditto ditto on Block, Policies of Insurance on Goods, ditto on Block, Bills of Lading.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of MR. BENJAMIM COLLIER, late a Pensioner on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR RICHARD WOODHOUSE.)

Bombay, 8*th April* 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration in the several Estates and Effects of

Bombardier	John Stevens,
———	Thomas Keenan,
Gunner	William Cope,
———	John Wright,
———	Christopher Norwood,
———	Timothy Daley,
———	John Hill,
———	John Mullíner,
———	John Winter,
———	Richard Ellan,
———	Edward Glisson,
———	Richard Hemsworth,
Of 1st Troop Horse Artillery.	
Bombardier	Archibald Chalmer,
Gunner	Edward Burdett,
———	John Chalmers,
Gunner	Thomas Harley,
———	Andrew Merrick,
———	Thomas White,
———	Dennis Toomay.
Serjeant	Watson Waldroon,
Corporal	Hugh McLaghlin,
Bombardier	Henry Ivemay,
Gunner	John Flinn,
———	Peter Harrington,
———	John Keating,
———	Thomas Wells,
———	Daniel M'Lean,
———	Hugh Norris,
———	James Laird,
———	James Godfrey,
———	Henry Moyle,
———	William Norris,
———	William Roberts,
———	Henry Goulding,
———	Richard Grant, and
———	Daniel McCullum,

Of the Artillery; deceased, intestate, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), All persons are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 9*th April* 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of MAJOR ROBERT BENTLEY, late in the Military Service of the the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted, by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to RICHARD WOODHOUSE ESQ. the Register of the said Court, as the Executor of the said will, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof,

Bombay April 17*th* 1822

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8TH APRIL 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council,

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extracts of letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated the 24th and 31st of Oct. last.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 24th Oct. 1821.

PARA. 7th We have permitted the undermentioned officers belonging to your Establishment to retire from the service from the following periods, viz.

Brevet Lieut. Col. and Major William Cowper, from 16th Dec. 1818.

Capt. Peter Breton, 7th March 1821.

PARA. 8th We have permitted the undermentioned officers, belonging to your Establishment, severally to remain in England till the departure of the first Company's Ships of next Season 1821 or 22, viz.

Lieut. Col. James Smith.

Brevet Capt. and Lieut. William Wilkins.

PARA. 9th We have also permitted Surgeon Thomas Palmer, of your Establishment, to remain in England till the month of Oct. next (Instant)

PARA. 10th We have permitted Mr. Ralph Ouseley, to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon; and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon; his rank will be settled at a future time.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 31st Oct. 1821.

PARA. 11th We have permitted Brevet Major

ARTILLERY

No.	NAMES	*Rank As 2d Lieutenant*	*Rank As Lieutenant*	*To what Regiment Appointed.*
1	Henry Stamford.....	9 June 1821.	10 June 1821.	H. C. Regt. Art.
2	William Thomas Whittie.....	Do.	do.	do.
3	Henry Wilkinson Hardie.....	Do.	do.	do.
4	Henry Sutton.....	Do.	do.	do.
5	John Grant.....	Do.	do.	do.
6	William Morse Webb.....	Do.	do.	do.
7	William Abraham Walland.....	Do.	do.	do.
8	Edward Anstruther Farquharson.....	Do.	do.	do.
9	Clements Blood.....	Do.	do.	do.

Infantry. *Ensigns.*

1	John Mocourtie Snortt.....	6 June 1821.	7 Regt. N. I.
2	William Paul Phipps.....	Do.	11 do. do.
3	John Samuel Frederick Rebenack.....	Do.	7 do. do.
4	Alexande Burnes.....	Do.	11 do. do.
5	Alfred Bradford.....	Do.	7 do. do.
6	John Hays Hungerford.....	Do.	Engr. Regiment
7	John Davies.....	Do.	6 Regt. N. I.
8	George LeGrand Jacob.....	Do.	1 do. do.
9	Robert Henry Harris Fawcett, of age to Rank.....	31 July	9 do. do.
10	Edward Morton Earle.....	24 Augt. 1821.	12 do. do.
11	Benjamin Wombwell Gantier..	Do.	12 do. do.
12	John Cooper.....	Do.	4 do. do.
13	Henry Maxwell Duncan.....	Do.	3 do. do.

and Capt. Samuel Goodfellow to return to his duty upon your Establishment.

The appointment made by Lieut. Col. Stanhope, on the 15th Feb. last, of Brevet Captain Sale of His Majesty's 17th Dragoons, to act as Major of Brigade during the absence of Lieut. Holland, upon Sick Certificate, is confirmed.

The following Native Officer is nominated to the Situation of Subadar Major in the Room of Hoolass Sing pensioned.

Names. *Corps.*

Emam Khan, 1st Battalion 4th Regt. N. I.—Date of Apt. 20th Feb. 1822.

Bombay Castle 10*th. April* 1822.

The following promotion is made by the Honorable the Governor in Council.

3d. Regiment N. I. Ensign David Carstairs to be Lieut. vice Matheson deceased.—Date of rank 23d March 1822.

Captain William Ledlie of the 19th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, having produced a certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to sea for the recovery of his health, is allowed a furlough on that account for a period of eight Months from the date of his embarkation from Bombay.

The furlough to Sea on Sick Certificate granted to Lieutenant James Iredell, Assistant Commissary on the 25th of June last, is extended to the 31st of October next.

Bombay Castle 12*th April* 1822.

Lieutenant Fortune of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, having, on examination, been found qualified for the duties of an interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language is attached as an interpreter in that Language to the 1st Battalion, 7th Regt. Native Infantry, until further Orders, on the monthly allowance of (62) Sixty two Rupees.

Bombay Castle 15*th April*, 1822.

The rank of the undermentioned cadets for the Artillery and Infantry, having been received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, they are permanently posted to Regiments, and dates of Commissions assigned to them as follows.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. HENDERSON,
Sect. to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 20TH APRIL 1822

The only arrivals from Sea since our last are the Good Success, Captain Wm. Poynton, from Calcutta, 28th February, and the Bombay Merchant, Captain Hill, from Muscat the 10th Instant; neither of which has communicated any news.

The ship Hannah, Captain John Lamb, will sail hence for St. Helena and Liverpool, on the 5th of next month, and letters for transmission by her, will be received until the evening of the 4th proximo, at the Office of Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

The second Sessions commenced last Saturday. The following Gentlemen compose the Grand Jury.

THOS. GEO. GARDINER, FOREMAN.

Wm. Thos. Graham,	Wm. Howell,
W. Manwaring,	Geo. Barnes,
Jas. Sindry,	Benj. Hutt,
J. R. Stewart,	Geo. Seton,
Archibald Inglis,	Henry Weddle,
C. McLeod,	H. P. Hadow,
F. Bouchier,	J. Stevenson,
G. A. Prinsep.	J. A. Telfer,
Thos. Riddoch,	George Waugh, and
W. Jardine,	Thos. Crawford, Esqrs.
John Gover,	

The Grand Jury were briefly charged by the Hon'ble the Recorder. His Lordship stated that it would not be necessary for him to address them at any great length. The cases on the calendar consisted of Burglaries, felonies and misdemeanors of the usual description and similar to cases which must frequently have been under their consideration, & which could involve no point of legal difficulty. His Lordship then stated that he understood it had been usual for the Grand Jury to visit the Jail, that he very much approved the practice and hoped the present Grand Jury would continue it. His Lordship then pointed out to the attention of the Jury the more important points they had to attend to in their inspection of the Jail, and concluded by directing their attention to the conduct of the Jailor, on which point as well as others connected with the interior regulation of the Jail, the Sheriff would pay due attention to any recommendation or suggestion by them. The Grand Jury having retired with the bills the Court adjourned till Monday.

During Monday and Tuesday the Grand Jury returned the following bills.

True bill against Imulkhan Jamutkan for Burglary.

Dewjee Manyo for do.

Furreshram Arzoorjee for stealing in a Dwelling house.

Fatima Bebee for receiving stolen Goods.

Ebraim Osman for an assault.

Boodia Janoo for a Burglary.

Do.——————Do.

Khundoo bin Sunnus for receiving Stolen Goods.

Mahomed Rahim for Forgery.

Batta Naiquen Nanodaiker for Perjury.

No Bill against Hussaine Ebrahim for stealing in a dwelling house.

No bill against Khundoo bin Sunnus for a burglary.

Of these Imulkhan Jamutkan was found guilty and sentenced to 14 years' transportation to Prince of Wales Island.

Dewjee Manyo was acquitted.

Furreshram Arzoonjee was found guilty of stealing in a dwelling house under the value of 40sh., which verdict took away the capital part of the charge. He was sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment and to be once publicly whipped.

Fatima Bebee was found not guilty.

Boodia Janoo having been found guilty on one Indictment for a burglary; the prosecution adduced no evidence on the other charge, in which a verdict of not guilty was consequently entered. The prisoner was sentenced to be transported to Penang for seven years.

Khundoo bin Sunnus was found guilty and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment and to be once publicly whipped.

Buxon Jamau against whom a bill had been found last April Sessions for a Larceny, having been apprehended on the bench warrant, was brought to the bar and discharged, no evidence being adduced against him.

Bench warrants were ordered to be issued against Ebraim Osman Tinny, Mahomed Rahin and Batta Naiqueen Nanodacker

The Court now stands adjourned till Friday the 26th Instant, when it will receive the report of the Grand Jury, and proceed with the trial of the traverse of King vs. Jaising Mullar Rao for an assault and false imprisonment.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. R. M. Cooke 2d | 10th Regt M. N. I.
Lieut. Colonel Dunbar 3d Cavalry.
Major Frederick 4th Regt. N. I.
Lieut Hobson B. E. Regt.
Capt. Powell M. B.
Major Hutchison 65th Regt.
Capt. Wallington 18th Regt B. N. I.
Ensign The Hon'ble Wm. Stapleton 1st | 8th B. N. I.

DEPARTURES.—Capt. Backhouse H. M.'s 47th Regiment.

Nautical Chronicle AND NAVAL REPORT, BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 14th Ship Good Success, Captain Wm. Poynton, from Calcutta, 28th Feb.

Do. 18th Ship Bombay Merchant, Capt. J. Hill, from Bussorah.

Passengers per Good Success—Rev. Mr. Young, Doctor Jameson, and Major Byers.

Passengers per Bombay Merchant—Captain Warrington, and Mr. Ogilvie.

DEPARTURES.—April 12th H. M. Ship Curlew, R. G. Dunlop Esq. Captain to Calcutta.

Ditto Armed Ketch Chacer Syrang Doss Mussa Peerbhoy to Cambay.

Passengers by H. M. Ship Curlew,—Maj. Gen. Reynell, Captain Mead, and Wm. Hawkins Esq.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 29th; Brig Stonham, G. Griffiths, from Calcutta 10th March.

30th. Ship Edward Strettel, Balston, from Bombay 21st January.

Do. Ship Lord Hungerford, M. O'Brien, from Port Jackson 1st February.

Do. American Brig Hope, B. Mann, from Boston 29th November.

April 1st, Ship Eliza, Gibson, from Mauritius 8th February, and Covelong 1st April.

2d. Schooner Commerce, S. Cole, from Quilon 5th; Tranqueber 29th, Cuddalore 30th, and Pondicherry 31st, March.

April 3d, Ship Mercure, Chereseum, from Bourdeaux 6th November, and Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.—March 29th, Brig Victoria, M. Gonsalves, for Cuddalore and Padang.

30th, Ship Parias, Wm. Cork, for Calcutta.

Do. Brig Lady Farquhar, A. Ambrose, for Bengal.

April 1st, Ship Kent, E. C. Kemp, for Calcutta

April 1st, Ship Lady Flora, J. D. Arnes, for Eskapilly and Calcutta.

2d, Ship Eliza, Gibson, for Calcutta.

3d, Ketch Hope, John Westmouth, for Calcutta.

Do. Ship Ceres, H. B. Pridham, for Calcutta.

4th, Ship Windsor Castle, Simon Lee, for Calcutta.

Do. Ship Dunvegan Castle, D. Campbell, for Calcutta.

5th, Ship Aram, J. Daniels, for Rangoon.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship Scotia, A. Agnew.
Ship Hindostan, W. Williamson.
Ship Edward Strettel, Balston.
Ship Lord Hungerford, M. O'Brien.
Ship Mercure, Chereseum.
Brig Catherine, A. B. Benoist.
Brig Stonham, G. Griffiths.
American Brig Hope, B. Mann.
Schooner Commerce, S. Cole.
Cutter Gertruyda, Lessa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—March 23d Henry Porcher F. A. Cunningham from England October 9th.

Ditto, 24th Rey do Reino Unido, F. P. Lemos from Macao January 27th.

Ditto, 26th Camoens D. J. da Roza from Lisbon June 11th.

Ditto, 28th Liverpool J. Green from Penang Mar. 9th.

Passengers per Liverpool from Penang to Calcutta.—Mr. Charles Mackinnon, Assistant Surgeon, Lieutenant Henry Digby Coxe, and 300 Troops and followers of the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment.

List of Passengers per Ship Henry Porcher, Capt, Frederick Alexander Cunningham, from England the 9th of October, Madeira the 22d ditto, Cape of Good Hope the 24th of December, and Madras the 15th of March 1822.

From England.—Mrs. Grace Lindsay Speed, Misses Ann Eyres Watsou, Mary Long, and Frances Wilkinson; Messrs. Thomas Forrest, and Robert Grahame, Assistant Surgeons; Messrs. Edward Madden, and H. N. Pepper, Cadets, Artillery; Messrs. John Assey Fairhead, and F. R. Moore, Cadets, Infantry; Messrs. John Gordon, and James Howeson, returning to India.

The John Munro and Titaghur (brig) arrived at Rangoon, the former on the 27th ultimo, and the latter on the 1st instant.

DEPARTURES.—Mar. 23d Andromeda P. C. dos Santos for Macao.

Do. 23d Confianca J. Pereira for Macao.

Do. 23d Esperanca J. Machado for Macao.

Ditto, 23d Physicienne Broucke for Bourbon.

Ditto, 24th Ganges W. H. Biden for Isle of France.

Ditto, 28th Horatio J. M. O. Buddwell for Ceylon.

List of Passengers proceeding to Europe on board the private Ship MADRAS, Captain G. Weltden.

To Europe.—Mrs. Anne Grant, Mrs. L. Addison, Mrs. C. McPherson, H. Lushington, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment, Mr. Eneas Mackintosh, and James Mackillop, Esq. Children; Misses Caroline Maxwell, Julia Maxwell, Harriet Adam, Mary Ann Bacon and C. McPherson; Masters Francis Adam. Lewis Grant, Thomas Browne, and C. McPherson.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Sholapoor, on the Morning of the 13th The Lady of Ensign Samuel Athill of a Daughter.

At Poonah on the 17th Inst. the Lady of Lieut. Colonel O'Donoghue, H. M. 47th Regiment, of a son.

DEATH.—At Ahmedabad at the night of the 5th Instant, Mirza Nuzif Alli Beg, Native Adjutant and Subedar Major of the 2d Light Cavalry, sincercerly regretted by the officers and men of his Regt.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At the Presidency, on the 29th March, the Lady of Colonel Molesworth, of a Daughter.

At Bolarum, near Hyderabad, on the 23d Mar. the Lady of Doctor Greig, of a Daughter.

At Salem, on the 5th March, the Lady of John Bird, Esq. of a Son.

At Vepery, on Wednesday last, the Wife of Mr. Robert Harvey, Private Tutor, of a Son, (stillborn).

DEATHS.—After an illness of five days with the Gravel, at St. Thome, on Saturday last, the 30th March, Lieut. Col. G. A. Muat, of the 2d Bat. 5th Regt. N. I. aged 41 years. His brother Officers lament their loss with pain, and his destitute Widow and Orphans bemoan their irreparable loss with the keenest painful feelings which nature has endowed. His sweet disposition, amiableness, and ready generosity to help the distressed, with many other inestimable, religious principles closely and dearly endeared him to all his Friends. The Wife has lost a loving Husband, the Children a tender and an affectionate Father, his acquaintances, a warm and sincere Friend, and the Army a diligent and brave Officer.

Fearless of Hell and ghastly death
He broke thro' every foe,
The wings of love and arms of faith
Should bear the Soldier thro';
The years roll'd round and stole away
The breath that first it gave,
Whate'er we do where'er we be
We are travelling to the grave!!

At Dindigul, on the 22d ultimo, at the house of Adjutant Payne, of the 4th Native Veteras Bat., Wm. Alex. Fowler, an interesting youth, eight years & a half old, Son of Mr. Conductor G. Fowler, of the Invalid Establshment—he died of a violent bilions Fever, which bid defiance to medical aid and carried him off in the short space of 4 days.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 26th March, Mr. Thomas Mitchell, a Corporal of Artillery, to Miss Anne Bagnal.

On the 28th February, Mr. Joseph Denton Ridgway, to Miss Mary Hutchinson, daughter of the late Lieut. James Hutchinson, Ben. Est.

On the 25th January, Mr. R Watkins, of Diggah Farm, Behar, to Mrs. Diana Birmingham.

At Dacca, on the 12th March, Mr. Charles Leonard, to Miss Anne Radcliffe.

BIRTHS.—At Sulkea, on the 1st of March, Mrs. M. Ogg of a daughter.

On the 24th March, the lady of J. W. Grant, Esq. of a son.

In Fort William, on the 24th March, the Lady of Lieuteuant Wigney, of the Eur. Inv. Corps of a daughter.

At Bully Gunge, on the 25th March, the Lady of Captain R. H. Sneyd, Commanding Governor General's Body Guard, of a son.

DEATHS.—On the 11th March, at Sulkea, Mrs. Collins, the wife of Mr. John Collins, Shipwright.

At Saugor, on the 17th February, on board the Fairlie, the lady of Major P. Byres, of the Bengal Native Infantry.

On the 18th March, Serjeant John Mahoney, Garrison Drill Corporal of Fort William, aged 28 years, leaving a discons late wife with 5 children, to bemoan his irreparable loss.

On the 21st March, Monsieur Francis St. Verguet, aged 71 years.

On the 22d March, Mr. Joseph Joakim, aged 61 years.

Madras Intelligence.

The following Vessels anchored in the Roads since our last regular publication.

The Ship Lord Hungerford, Captain O'Brien, from Port Jackson, 1st February.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Dillon, Mrs. Warrington, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Hingston,—Misses O'Brien, Dillon, Sutherland,—Masters Napoleon Dillon, and Hingston,—Captain Hingston, 83d Regt. Lieut. Sutherland, 46th Regt. Captain Dillon, late Commander of the Ship Phatisalam, Lieut. Dixon, 67th Regt. Ensign Sutherland, 46th Regt. Ensign Warrington, 67th Regt. John Radmal, Esq Naval Surgeon—also detachments of H. M. 46th, 53d, 59th, 67th, and 83d Regiments.

The Ship Edward Strettell, Captain Balston, from Bombay 21st January.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Balston, and Family, Miss Vaughan, Mr. Gonsalves, and Mr. Conductor Talbot.

American Brig Hope, Captain B. Mann, from Boston, 20th November.

Ship Eliza, Captain Gibson, from Mauritius 8th February.—Passenger: Mr. Carling.

[*Mad. Gaz. April* 3, 1822.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. W. Roy, to be Chaplain of the Black Town Chapel.

The Rev. T. O. Parr, to officiate at St. George's Church as Junior Chaplain, until further orders.

Mr. George Lys, to be Corner of Madras.

The object for which the Belgaum force was ordered to prepare for the Field has been accomplished, it appears, by the surrender of *Babeja Punt Gockla*, the barbarian murderer of our unfortunate countrymen The *Vaughans*.

Private Letters state, that the *Marquiss of Wellesley* is desirous of coming again to India.

Sir Thomas Hislop, who was quite well at the date of the last accounts, had proceeded to the Continent for a short time.

[*Govt. Gaz. April* 4, 1822.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Col. Robt. Scot, C. B. Comg. at Jaulnah; Mr. W. R. Taylor, Civil Service; Captain E. Osborne, 1st Bat. 2d N. I.; Captain S. I. Hodgson, 2d Bat. 25th N. I.; Captain W. James, 2d Bat. 2d N. I; Captain F. Robson, 2d Bat. 16th N. I.; Revd. Mr. P. Stewart, Chaplain; Surgeon G. Mather, 17th N. I.; Lieut. and Adjt. G. Dods, 1st Bat. 3d N. I.; Lieut. and Adjt. W. J. Gardner, 2d Bat. 10th Bengal N. I.; Lieut. E more, H. M. 72d Regt.; Lieut. Æ. Sheriff, Horse Brigade; Qr. Mr. H. Selway 89th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Lt. Col. Deacon, 3d N. I.; Captain Moore, 65th Regt.; & Adjt. G. Dods, 1st Bat. 3d N. I.; Lieut. Lang, 13th Lt. Dragoons.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.
MARCH 23, 1822.

BUY.		PREMIUM.	SELL.	
18	8	Six per Cent New Loans,	18	5
22	0	Ditto *Remitable*,	21	10

We learn that during a severe Squall on the River on the evening of Sunday last, a Boat was upset near Serampore, and out of 38 Natives on board her, 22 were drowned and 16 saved.

[*Cal. Jour. March* 27.

The Portuguese ship Rey do Reino Unido, from Macao the 27th of January, came in at the same time.

By the last arrival we learn that the misunderstanding with the Chinese government, consequent to the unfortunate affair at Linlin, had not been removed The Vice-roy appears to have demanded the surrender of two Englishmen in lieu of the two Chinamen who had been killed in the disturbance, and also insisted on the responsibility of the Supercargoes for the due performance of this assumed act of justice. Captain Richardson, of the Topaz Frigate, had in the first instance required of the local government the surrender of the Chinamen who began and committed the outrage on our sailors, and now peremptorily refused to deliver up any part of his crew, upon the ground that the Chinese themselves commenced the affray, and that the individuals who occasioned the death of the Chinamen could not be ascertained. The Committee of Supercargoes also deny their responsibility for acts committed by the Captain of the Frigate, independent of their control. Under these circumstances of demand and denial, and after considerable discussion had taken place between the Committee, the Hong Merchants, and the government, the Viceroy

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—*Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1822.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

put a stop to the trade at Canton with the Company, and all foreigners. On the other hand the Supercargoes shipped off their treasure, and proceeded on board the Company's ships at the second Bar, determined to leave the country, if the Viceroy persisted in fixing personal responsibility on them. Subsequent accounts, however, give a more favorable view of the negociations that were carrying on, and it is said the Vice-roy had withdrawn the principal demands, so that there is a probability of the China trade being soon resumed with its wonted vigor.

The H. C. ship Duchess of Athol was to sail from England about the middle of January, with Mr. J. H. Harington on board, and may therefore be expected in the latter part of May or beginning of June.

Nearly two years ago a complete Gas Light apparatus was brought to Calcutta, and an offer has been lately made to light the Chouringhee Theatre with Gas, but although the expence of preparing the Gas would be comparatively little, the expence of constructing the apparatus, would be very considerable, and render the advantages with respect to economy in a country like this, extremely doubtful. The following notice will, however shew to what singular purposes illumination by Gas may be applied.

It was some time ago suggested by certain Members of the Glasgow Philosophical Society, that considerable convenience would accrue from having the city steeple-dials illuminated after sunset. The idea has been entertained & the Magistrates have allowed, and the Board of Police been at the expence of fitting up the west dial of the Tron Steeple as an experiment. The apparatus, constructed under the superintendence of the suggesters, was illuminated for the first time on Tuesday night. Should it succeed, the Glasgow Gas Light Company have agreed to furnish this steeple with light gratis, The apparatus consists of a No. 1 argand burner, placed a few feet out from the top of the dial, and enclosed in a nearly hemispherical lantern, the front of which is glazed; the back forms a parabolical reflector; the dial receives not only the direct but a conical stream of reflected rays; and is thus so brilliantly illuminated that the hours and hands can be seen with nearly the same distinctness at a distance as through the day. By a simple contrivance the clock disengages, about sunrise, a small detent, something similar to the larum in wooden clocks, this shuts the gas-cock, and so instantly extinguishes the light.—Edinburgh Courant.

[*Govt. Gaz. March* 28, 1822.

Barra, March 9, 1822.—On my way proceeding to this place, I happened to pass a village called Churcharia, where I was informed of a Suttee that was going to take place, I therefore immediately rode to the spot; where I found preparations making, and an immense multitude of people assembled. I however went close to the unfortunate Woman, and found her to be of an elderly age, sitting with two young children, belonging to her, and was as is usual, guarded well by the Police. After having performed some ceremonies, as is customary amongst Hindoos, she was conveyed in an uncovered Palkee to the Pile, in which after a little time, she bravely leaped and caused the fire to be lighted upon her. But no sooner had she suffered herself to be rather burnt, and was overpowered with an immense smoke, to my utmost pleasure, she immediately leaped out of the burning Pile, and by the humanity of this valuable Government, she was instantly protected by the Police people, and was thus saved of her life, as I heard a number of Hindoos cry out, that was it not for the English Government, they would that instant have slain her to pieces and thrown her into the Pile, to the mercy of the fire—I left the place in this condition, and God forbid I should ever be the spectator of again witnessing such another horrid scene, as I was quite grieved at the occurrence.—Hurkaru.

[*Cal. Jour. March* 28

Penang Intelligence.

JANUARY 26, 1822.

On Wednesday the 23d instant, the Bark *Mentor*, Captain William Scott, from Singapore the 27th ult. and Malacca the 17th instant, anchored in the harbour.

Same day arrived the Schooner *Maria*, Captain Charles Lee, from the same Ports.

Accounts have been received by this occasion of the arrival of the *John Adam*, at Malacca, on Sunday the 13th instant, where Mr. Crawford and the Gentlemen of the Mission to Siam had landed and experienced the most flattering and hospitable reception from the Governor and the Public Authorities at Malacca.

We have also received an account of a large and splendid party given by the Governor of the Settlement, consisting of a Ball and Supper, at which Mr. Crawford and Suite were present, and were distinguished by the most marked urbanity and cordiality. Among the Toasts which were given on that occasion the following have been kindly furnished to us:

The King of the Netherlands,	*Three times three.*
The King of England, ...	*ditto ditto.*
His Excellency Baron Van der Capellen, ...	*ditto.*
The Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, ...	*ditto.*

By Mr. Crawford.—The Governor of Malacca, and all the Officers of His Netherlands Majesty who know, as he does, how to reconcile their duty to their country with liberality and hospitality towards other Nations, ...*Ditto ditto.*

Mr. Timmerman Thyssen then proposed the health of Mr. Crawford and success to the Mission entrusted to him by the Most Noble Marquis of Hastings, in which from the Marquis's well known liberal views, he felt confident in stating that every European Nation, and above all the Dutch were deeply interested, ... *Ditto ditto.*

The Commandant and Officers of the Garrison, ... *Ditto ditto.*

Colonel Deman and the Navy....*Ditto ditto.*

The *John Adam* left Malacca on the 16th instant.

English Extracts.

ALARMING OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

The accounts from Ireland continue to offer distressing proofs of the mischievous spirit of insubordination which had been so long suffered to disgrace the county of Limerick. The lives and properties of the peaceable portion of the community are still exposed to the wanton violence of an active gang of ruffians who infest the county. The following are extracts from the Irish journals:—

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER OF MR. GOING.

We are told that so intent were they on the destruction of this unfortunate gentleman, that parties were placed on different roads to meet him (similar to the plan laid for the murder of the late Mr. Baker), and that he was even followed in and out of Limerick by two men for that purpose. After the murder was effected, there was a joyous shout through the country, which re-echoed from place to place; lighted heaps of straw also were at night exhibited on the different hills, in triumph of the accomplishment of this horrid deed.

Mr. Wilcocks, who, with Major Warburton, were in Rathkeale at the time the murder was announced, dispatched parties of mounted police to Limerick, with the melancholy intelligence; and when they had reached Barnakile-bridge on the bounds of the liberties, they were fired at several times from behind the ditches. On their return home the next morning the same outrage was repeated, and eleven shots discharged in the same way at them. On the police arriving in Limerick on Sunday night, they repaired to the house of Mr. Cuthbert, the sub-Sheriff, to apprize him of their having been fired upon; when that active and efficient officer instantly determined upon accompanying them with military force, to apprehend, if possible, the offenders.

LIMERICK, OCT. 17, 4 o'clock.—Mr. Going's remains have just reached town (and melancholy to state, under military escort), on its way for interment in the family vault at Kilnara, near Newport, county of Tipperary. The procession is attended by a vast concourse of most respectable gentlemen from the surrounding counties, and a numerous train of tenantry,

ASSASSINATION OF MR. SPARLING,

OCTOBER 18.—On Wednesday last, at about noon, as a person of same respectability, of the name of Sparling, was proceeding on horseback, accompanied by his wife, from Ashgrove to Newcastle, he was stoppped at the cross roads, which are distant about a mile from the latter place, by an armed banditti. One of them held the bridle of the horse on which he rode, whilst another of the assassins presented a blunderbuss, and discharged its contents into the body of the unfortunate man, who had been thus waylaid by the wretches. When the horse had been stopped, the woman leaped off the pillion, and by her presence of mind saved her life, as she was allowed by the banditti to go towards Ashgrove. Mr. Sparling, though dangerously wounded, did not fall from his horse, but raising his whip, and exerting all the strength which was left to him, he struck the ruffian who held the bridle such a blow as brought the wretch to the ground, and immediatly spurring his horse he galloped towards Ashgrove. He stopped at Mr. Upton's house, were surgical aid was immediately procured, but we are sorry to be obliged to add, that no hope was then entertained of his recovery, Mr. S. was able, however, on Wednesday, to swear to informations, and to give a minute description of some of the assassins. He described one of them as a tall pale-faced man, and the other as a person of short stature, dark visage, and pock-marked.

OCT. 19.—Mr. Spring, who was attacked by a gang of persons who had waylaid him was proceeding towards Newcastle at the time, for the purpose of settling an account with the agent of the Courtenay estate. He is one of those persons known by the the name of middlemen, or intermediate landlords, between the proprietor in fee of the land and the occupying tenants. The object for which all the ravages have been committed in the county of Limerick has not as yet been clearly defined; but it would seem that their fury is directed against tithes, rents, middlemen, and useful magistrates, as grievances which they are determined to redress by force or intimidation. Mr. Sparling owed an arrear to Lord Courtenay, although the undertenants had paid their rents to Mr. Spring for a part of the time. They refused to pay the balance to him, lest the agent of the estate should distrain them for the arrear due by Mr. Sparling. A dispute between the parties was the consequence, but the whole matter was referred to the agent as an arbitrator. Mr. Sparling was on his way to Newcastle for the purpose of meeting the tenants in the presence of the agent: but the banditti, from motives as yet unknown, thought it would be better to terminate the dispute by murdering the intermediate landlord.

A circumstance is mentioned to have occurred in the vicinity of the place where Mr. Sparling was waylaid and wounded, that would show how extensive the conspiracy is, and how necessary energetic measures are for the safety of every loyal peaceable person in the county. When the report of the shot which had been fired at Mr. Sparling was heard by some of the peasantry, who were then working at about the distance of a quarter of a mile from the place, some of them immediately exclaimed, "There goes Sparling."

Such horrible events occur so frequently, that the feelings of nature seem to be extinct in the hearts of some of the peasantry. If any person ask, "Who is the man who was murdered on such a night?" the usual answer is, "only a policeman," or "only a tithe proctor.

It is said that an oath to the following effect is administered to the deluded peasantry—"*No Rents, no Tithes, no Taxes!*"

Two men were murdered on last Tuesday night. One of these unfortunate persons, a man of the name of Ives, had been a tithe proctor, and had lived near Askeaton. The other victim was a man named Fitzgerald; but what circumstances had induced the assassins to take away his life were not publicly known.

The house of a Mr. Morgan, who lives near Stanagolden, was attacked, but that gentleman, with a spirit which we lament not to see more general, bravely resisted the banditti who demanded his arms, and soon made them take to flight for safety.

Mr. Morgan neither killed nor wounded any one of the banditti; but what he left undone the law will soon complete, for some of the party have been apprehended by the police, and safely lodged in prison.

On Monday evening, about six o'clock, John Walsh, one of the Adare Corps of Yeomanry, having left his house (which is but a very short distance from the village) for the purpose of purchasing some candles, was returning home, when he was waylaid by a number of men, and most barbarously and inhumanly murdered. He was a very inoffensive man, and much regarded in the corps. He has left a wife and seven children.

Monday evening a man named Barrett, returning from Adare to his house near Ballynolan, was attacked by a party of ruffians, who beat him so severely with sticks and stones, that his life is despaired of: they charged him with being a spy, which they said was enough to ensure his destruction.

Threatening and inflammatory notices were on Saturday posted up in the neighbourhood of Donesport, in this county, directing the gentry to part with those servants and labourers as are obnoxious to these would be legislators. Major Stewart very properly sent a detachment of the police, and had the notices torn down.

A notice was posted at Court-bridge yesterday morning commanding all adults, to the age of 60, under pain of deth, to attend in the parish of Kildimo next day (Wednesday) on tithe business.

The police, under the command of Major Stewart, last night succeeded in arresting four men, in whose prossession powder and ball were found; they are lodged in Rathkeale Bridewell.

On Friday evenig last, at half past six o'clock, the house of Fras. Drew, Esq. of Drew-courts, in this county, was attacked by a band of armed ruffians: they commenced with breaking the lower windows of the house, and making a demand for the delivery of fire arms. Mr. Drew threw up one of the windows, and remonstrated with them on their conduct, and the wickedness and folly of their proceedings: he stated that he would not give them arms, well knowing that it was for no good purpose they could want them, at the same time advised them to desist from such pursuits. While thus advising them, one of these ruffians fired a pistol at him, fortunately without effect. Mr. Drew, finding them determined to murder as well as to rob, and being quite unprepared for resistance, ordered his fowlingpiece to be delivered them, on receiving which they departed; but shortly after returned, and demanded a musket, the property of a tenant of his, which was sent to his house for safety a few days before: this also was delivered to them.

Saturday night a party of fellows entered the house of Major Tomkins, at Prospect-hall, where they got some fire arms.

The attack on Mr. Furlong's house at Dromcolliher, was much more serious than at first reported. It appears the dwelling was surrounded by a very large party, who repeatedly demanded fire-arms. To this request Mr. Furlong objected: they then commenced forcing the doors, which were answered by shots from inside. Finding that Mr. Furlong was determined on resistance, they attempted to set fire to the roof, which was thatched, which Mr. Furlong perceiving, he and his son dashed amongst the ruffians, who ran away in all directions, and without obtaining any fire-arms. There were nearly 20 shots exchanged on both sides on the occasion.

Last night a party of armed men attacked the house of Patrick Holloran, of Fort, in the liberties of this city, and near the Artillery Barracks. Shots were fired at the door, upon which Holloran rushed out, and, in company with a neighbour, of the name of Connell, pursued and came up with two of the party, who instantly fired on Holloran: a contest then took place, and the villians having been joined by their confederates, obliged Halloran and Connell to retire; they, however, gave the fellows some hard blows with stones, before they retreated. Halloran and Connel are both much wounded.

NEW SPAIN.

DECLARATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF MEXICO.

New York papers to the 11th ult. were received on Friday. Their contents, as will be seen from the extracts we subjoin, are of considerable importance. Spain must now soon relinquish the feeble grasp by which she yet retains her American possessions. Mexico has thrown off her dependence upon the Mother Country, and in the following details will be found the preliminary terms of agreement between Don Augustin de Yturvide, Commander in Chief of the Republican Army, and his Excellency the Count de Venadito, Viceroy of New Spain. In this important document is contained the plan of Provisional Government, and the second article formally declares, that

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

Mr. Editor,

The enclosed was picked from the *debris* of a devil of no common powers, which spread uproar and confusion through our lines this forenoon. From the handwriting I suspect it to be the production of Dick Dumps of ours, a very good fellow; though, like most of us, rather down in the mouth of late, as the doleful tone of his effusion will testify.

You will perceive a *hiatus*, or hole in the ballad just before the concluding stanza, occasioned, I am sorry to say, by the gnawing of a favorite terrier pup. Should you think it in its mutilated state worthy a corner in your paper, the unexpected honour will give poor Dumps's spirits a fillip sufficient to carry him through the hot weather, under which I fear he may otherwise succumb.

Your's

POONA P. P.
13*th April*,

Hot blow the winds o'er Deckan's parched plains
As musingly the Soldier strays along;
No batta now his fainting hopes sustains,
While clam'rous duns his humble door-way throng.

And throng in vain—for clearing off old scores
To Elwes e'en impossible would be;
Half batta scarce permits to "ope the pores"
With Brandy-panee; I say nought of Tea.

Or Lal, *or* what a sub might sometimes see,
In dreams I mean, the sparkling, brisk champaign
Which erst had set his sportive fancy free,
While juniors still might sport a hum'rous vein.
Woe, woe to Deckan! gone are all her joys,
No hunting now; no vig'rous home-thrust spear
Well through the hog, by one of her own boys;
No regal tiffing now on chops and beer.

In days of yore when Bajee Rao held sway
Our jolly Subalterns might swell the throng
Of hunters, and full oft they bore away
The spear of honor, as they dashed along.

Ye bristly boars in safety now repose!
With batta low is every youthful spear;
Few other foes can you assail, save those
Whom time has left a little worse for wear.

Theirs is the Captain's, Major's or Staff-pay
Which still affords a brace of trusty steeds
Whilst the poor sub is left without a rea
Of overplus—having paid for what he feeds

On during the month; as for his tegiments,
For rout or ball-room trim he e'en must hire 'em;
Or make up breeches from old wall of tents,
Or go without, the climate don't require 'em.

But steeds are not chameleons, on air they
Have not yet learned to live; tho' one shrewd wight
Yclep'd an Irishmman, his horse per day
T'a raisin brought; but the brute died at night.

To this complexion must they come at last!
Alas! thou gallant Gray of chace and bottle
It grieves me sore to see thee verging fast
Toth' state of the Egyptian King's lean cattle!

* * * * * *

To close the sum of mis'ries in a line,
(Ye thirsty topers ponder well this matter)
In the Deckan now we can afford no wine,
And at Sholapoor they 're badly off for water.

My Dear Mr. Editor,

Whilst taking my evening constitutional lounge on the Esplanade, a Lady who was just in front of me opened the gate which leads to the Benches, on which occasion the following lines were made, if you think them worthy of a place in the poet's corner, you will oblige me by giving them insertion in your next paper.

Your obedient Servant,

BOMBAY 10th *
April 1822.

* We are unable to decypher our correspondent's signature, we conclude he is a Musselman.

Just such a form with wings of gold
And wreathes of roses, I shall see,
Wait my last moments, and unfold
The gate of Paradize to me!

Heaven speaks in signs, the watery Bow
To banish fear from earth was given;
And thou————a—to foreshow
The Beauty that inhabits heaven.

E.

Continued from the first page Supt.)

"New Spain is independent of Old Spain, and of every other power even upon our own continent." The head of the Government is to be styled Emperor, and the dignity is offered to Ferdinand the Seventh, upon the remarkable condition that he shall appear personally in Mexico, to take the necessary oaths. In the event of this very unlikely journey not being taken by the King of Spain, the Imperial Crown is offered to the infant Don Carlos, Don Francisco de Paula, the Archduke Charles, or "such other individual of the reiginng family, as Congress may think proper."

[*From the Charleston Gazettee of September* 27.]

By the arrival yesterday of the brig Catherine, Wellsman, in five days from Havannah, we have received some late accounts from Mexico, and particularly from the seat of war.

A cessation of hostilities between the Patriots and Royalists has taken place. On the 11th of August, Colonel Santana had agreed to the proposition of the Viceroy, that the gates of La Vera Cruz should be thrown open the next day, the prisoners on both sides should be liberated, and that the country people be allowed to come unarmed, and in no great numbers.

[redacted] Plan of the Government that is to be established provisionally for the purpose of securing religion, and establishing the independence of the Mexican empire, under the title of the Administrative Junta of North America, proposed by Col. Don Augustin de Yturvide, to his Excellency the Count del Venadito, Viceroy of New Spain:"—

1. The religion of New Spain is and shall be the Catholic Apostolic Roman religion, without toleration of any other.

2. New Spain is independent of Old Spain, and of every other power, even upon our own continent.

3. Its Government shall be a Limited Monarchy, conformably to the constitution that may be adopted by the kingdom.

4. Its Emperor shall be Don Ferdinand the Seventh; but in case he shall not personally appear in Mexico within the time that the Cortes shall specify, in order to take the oath, the most serene infant Don Carlos, Don Francisco de Paula, the Archduke Charles, or such other individual of the reigning family, as Congress may think proper, shall be called in his place.

5. Until the Cortes shall meet, there shall be a Junta for the purpose of bringing about such meeting, and causing the plan to be executed in its full extent.

6. Said Junta, which shall be denominated Administrative, is to be composed of the members named in the letter of his Excellency the Viceroy, by which it shall be convened.

7 Until Don Ferdinand the Seventh shall present himself in Mexico and take the oath, the Junta shall govern in his Majesty's name, in virtue of the oath of fidelity which the nation has taken. Nevertheless the execution of all the orders that he may give previously to his taking the oath, shall be suspended until then.

8. If Don Ferdinand the Seventh shall not condescend to come to Mexico; the Junta or the Regency shall govern in the name of the nation, until the Emperor who is to be crowned shall be fixed upon.

9. This Government shall be maintained by the army of the three guarantees hereinafter mentioned.

10. The Cortes shall determine upon the constitution of a Regency, until the arrival of the person who is to be crowned.

11. The Cortes shall afterwards establish the Constitution of the Mexican Empire.

12. All the Inhabitants of New Spain, without any distinction of Europeans, Africans, or Indians, are citizens of this monarchy, and eligible to every office, according to their merit, and virtue.

13 The person and property of every citizen shall be respected and protected by the Government.

14. The secular and regular clergy shall be preserved in all their rights and preeminences.

15 The Junta shall take care that all the departments of the State remain without any alteration, and that all civil and military officers continue in their present situations; those only shall be removed who may refuse to concur in the plan, substituting in their place such persons as may be most distinguished for virtue & merit.

16 A protecting army shall be formed, which shall be denominated the Army of the Three Guarantees, inasmuch as it takes under its protection, in the first place, the preservation of the Catholic Apostolic Roman Religion, using all methods in its power that there may be no mixture of any other sect, and that the enemies that may threaten it be timely attacked. Secondly, Independence, under the system abovementioned. Thirdly, the intimate union of Europeans and Americans; and guarantees these fundamental bases of the felicity of New Spain, to the infraction of which, rather than consent, it shall sacrifice itself from the Commander in Chief to the last man.

17. The troops of the army shall observe the most exact discipline, to the very letter of the Articles of War; and the Chiefs and Officers shall continue upon the footing on which they now are; that is to say, in their respective stations, with eligibility to the offices now vacant, and which may be vacated by such persons as may be unwilling to serve, and with eligibility to such new offices as may be considered necessary or convenient.

18. The troops of the said army shall be considered as of the line.

19. The same privilege shall be enjoyed by those who shall inlist without delay, and by those who having borne arms in support of the former system of indepence shall immediately join the said army; and the peasants who may inlist shall be considered as troops of the National Militia; and they shall be employed for the internal and external security of the Kingdom in such manner as the Cortes may direct.

20. The commissions shall be granted according to real merit, as reported by the respective commanding officer, and in the name of the nation, provisionally.

21. Until the Cortes shall otherwise direct, proceedings in criminal cases shall be agreeably to the Spanish Constitution.

22. In case of conspiracy against the Independence, the culprit shall be imprisoned until the Cortes shall determine upon the punishment of that greatest of all crimes, except those against the Divine Majesty.

23. Such persons as may attempt to foment disunion, shall be watched, and reputed as conspirators against Independence.

24 As the Cortes who are to be installed are to frame a Constitution, it is necessary that the Deputies should receive powers sufficient for that purpose; and, as it is also of much importance that the electors should know they are to be represented in the Congress of Mexico, and not in that of Madrid, the Junta shall prescribe just rules for the election, and shall designate the time of it, and the time of the opening of the Congress; and as the elections cannot now take place in March, the time shall be extended as much as possible.

[There is a second document, called "Articles of Adjustment entered into at Cordova, between Don Juan O'Donojou, Vice King, and Don Manuel Yturbide, Commander in Chief of the Imperial Mexican force" In these articles, the Independent Sovereignty of Mexico is also proclaimed; but we are unable to say whether they form a separate Treaty between different individual, or whether they are only an imperfect abstract of the Convention mentioned above.]

DREADFUL MORTALITY AT BARCELONA.

The following private letter, which we take from the Journal des Debats, gives a truly afflicting picture of the suffering and mortality caused by the fellow fever at Barcelona, in Spain.

Barcelona, Oct. 17.---I wrote to you by the last Courier, at a moment when I was scarcely able to hold the pen, in a state of high fever. I have forgotton all the details which I sent you. Ah! my dear brother, if you could behold my situation! I am the most wretched of men. We are eight in number, shut up in this one house. From the 7th of September we had communication with no human creature. What a mischance! when on the 10th inst. we heard knocking at the door. We went to look out at the window---Sanlapan is called for, in order to be informed that his son was taken ill. At this news the wretched father cried out repeattedly, "My son, my son, has taken the infection; I will see him!" The mother, who was in the house, appeared as wretched as the father. They went out in haste, & returned in a quarter of an hour with their sick son. It was in vain that we remonstrated with them upon the danger of introducing him. As they were the porters of the house, we could not prevent their entering. Heavens! What imprudence! What calamity ensued! The son was put to bed---in 24 hours he expired. The mother was soon seized with the contagion, also the father. Between the 10th and 14th, the eight of us had caught it. Of these eight, five were carried off, and my daughter is at her last hour. The French physicians visit us twice a day, and give some hopes of recovery. To be prepared for the worst, I have made my will, which is deposited at the parish church of St. Michael. To-day I have been upon the ramparts searching for some herbs for my daughter. On my way along, I encountered at least twenty carts loaded with dead. There are still ten thousand dead in the town. At Barceloneta there is not a soul left---"All the world is dead." The worst of it is that the bodies are left to horrible putrefaction in the houses. It is impossible to stir out without shedding tears. Terror is at its utmost. At this moment I am looking on, whilst the beds, the matresses the coverings and the bodies of the victims are thrown out of the windows into the street. In some streets there is not a sufficiency of carts, and some hundred bodies are left in heaps upon the pavements. If I said the deaths are a thousand a day I should not exaggerate. I believe the number is greater, I believe all those in the town will perish. M. Pariret, the French physician, has this instant visited my daughter for the last time. He announces to me the death of one of his colleagues, M Mozet. Another, M. Baily, is dangerously ill. They will no longer remain in the town, because the general who commands the first cordon will not consent to fall back a league. Our doctors wished that every body should go out of the town, and since that is not allowed, it is impossible to check the plague. What an abomination! This should not surprise you. You know the Spaniards. Adieu, my dear brother; pray God for me.

L. P.

P. S. open my letter to tell you my daughter has just expired.

COIN OF THE REALM.

The pound, first called sterling, was first ordered by William the Conqueror, in 1073, to be considered as the measure of value, and all sums to be multiplied, or parts of the pound. The money was then silver.

Gold was first coined by Edw. III. in 1345, and consisted of Florins, which were 13s. 4d., or two-thirds of the pound.

In 1395, gold Nobles, worth 6s. 8d.- or one-third of the pound were coined.

In 1423, gold Reals, worth 10s. or half the pound were struck.

In 1510 gold Sovereigns, worth 22s. were coined; and in 1550, gold Sovereigns of 20s., or one pound; but in 1553, the same was ordered to pass for 30s.

In 1682, Guineas first coined, value 20 shillings; and in 1717, when Sir Isaac Newton was Master of the Mint, they were made to pass for 21 shillings, to prevent them being milled down.

In 1773, the light gold called in, amounted to 15,563,393*l*., which was recoined at the expense of 700,000*l*. At that period, the Bank of England notes amounted to 10,500,000*l*; in all 26,000,000*l*.

Gold seven-shilling pieces were issued the 2d of December, 1797; and silver tokens the 1st of January, 1798.

The amount of sovereigns lately issued is about eight milions; and bank paper about twenty-two millions money; in all thirty millions, which is only four millions more than in 1778, when the guineas and bank notes amounted to twenty-six millions. As our exports and impotrs are trebled, and our taxes quadrupled and the value of most articles encreased, we cannot be said to have proportionally, more than half the circulating money that we had in 1778.

At no time during the war had we much more than we have now, but the country bank-notes were what made the difference; then they were in great quantities, but now the issue is much diminished. The universal use of bankers paying in checks, and the daily practice amongst the bankers themselves, of settling accounts by means of mutual demands, as far as they go, and only requiring money for the balances, all make less money do.

ENGLISH FEMALE FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

Promenade Dress.---A pelisse, composed of dark violet-coloured velvet: the body is tight to the shape, rather long in the waist, and a good deal sloped at each side of the back. The sleeve is an easy width; it is terminated by a French cuff: the pelisse wraps across in front, and is trimmed with satin of the same colour; the little bands which separate the heading from the bottom, are of velvet, and the trimming goes all round, the collar and cuffs, which are trimmed to correspond: the pelisse is lined with white sarsenet. A cachemire shawl is thrown over the shoulders, and fastens at the throat with a brooch. Lace cuff, made very full. Head-dress, a bonnet composed of violet-coloured velvet, and lined with white satin; the shape is very well adapted for walking: it is rather close, but becoming. The brim, of moderate size, turns up a little, and is finished just under and above the edge with bands of white velours natte. A very full plume of violet-coloured ostrich feathers is placed on one side of the crown; the strings correspond; boots of violet kid; Limerick gloves; ermine muff.

Evening Dress.---A round dress, composed of blond net over a white figured satin slip. The corsege is cut square round the bust, and is ornamented with a wreath of Provence roses. The sleeves, which are very short and full, are of blond over white satin; the fulness partially conceals the roses which form it into draperies. The bottom of the skirt is finished by a wreath of Provence roses placed near the edge. This is surmounted by a trimming of the same material as the dsess: it is in folds; they are edged with white satin, and form cavities, placed at some distance from each other; a bouquet of roses is put in every cavity. This trimming in at once tasteful, simple, and novel, and the general effect of the dress is uncommonly beautiful. The hind hair is arranged in braids and bows, which do not rise much above the crown of the head. The front hair is brought very low at the sides of the face in light curls: the forehead is left bare, with the exception of a single ringlet in the middle. A coral wreath is placed rather far back. Necklace and earrings pearl. White kid gloves and white satin slippers.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

The attire of our fair pedestrians already announces the approach of winter. Cloth and velvet are in high requisition, and furs are much more general than we have ever remembered them at this season of the year. Pelisses are still considered the most fashionable out-door dress: they are worn both of cloth and velvet, but we still see, even upon elegant women, a few silk ones: these last are always of the stoutest kind, wadded, and of colours appropriate to the time of the year, as violet, ponceau dark green, &c. Satin is still in favor for trimmings, but now it is always mixed with velvet. Fancy velvet and pluche de soie are also much worn; they are either plain broad hands, or else cut like the teeth of a saw, or disposed in wreaths or shells. Upon the whole, with the exception of the pelisse described above, we have seen nothing novel in the form of trimmings. Fur trimmings are already very fashionable, and we are inclined to think, will be more worn this year than usual. Ermine, sable, & chinchilla are the highest in favor. The bands are about the same breadth as last winter; the collar and cuffs correspond. We have as yet noticed but very few fur tippets. Pelisses, though the most fashionable, are not the only envelope worn by our tonish elegantes: velvet spencers are also in favor; but shawls are generally worn over them. Spencers do not appear to us to have varied at all in form since we had last occasion to speak of them. Velvet and black Leghorn are the memorials most in favor for walking bonnets. Black satin and gros de Naples are also worn. We have noticed a few small hats of brown and black beaver, with full plumes of ostrich feathers, to correspond in colour; these last are always worn with veils. Muffs are very general; ermine and sable are most in favor: chinchilla, though not so high in estimation, is nevertheless very fashionable. Muffs have not varied in size since last season. Carriage dress does not afford us much room for observation: pelisses are as fashionable for it as for the promenade. Swansdown muffs and tippets have been very general in carriage dress since the beginning of October, but we think it most likely they will be laid aside early in November. Carriage bonnets are of velvet, pluche de soie, and gros de Naples. Most of these composed of the latter material are of deep rose colour: the edges of the brims are trimmed either with gauze, blond, or satin; and they are ornamented with feathers, or else with wreaths, or full bunches of roses, to correspond with the bonnet.

Very little change has as yet taken place in indoor dress: muslin is not yet discarded; it forms always the morning, and sometimes the dinner dress, but silk is much more generally worn for the latter. Irish poplin is also in considerable estimation: one of the prettiest dinner dresses that we have recently seen is composed of this latter material: it is a dark lavender colour; the body is tight to the shape; the bust is finished by a stomacher in the form of a demi-lozenge; it is of white satin, and at each side of the front are three folds, two of white, and the middle one of lavender-coloured satin. The bust, which is cut square, and very low, is trimmed with folds to correspond; the bosom is shaded by a blond tucker; it is set on plain, and stands up round the bust. We should observe that the folds of the stomacher terminate in a scollop at the bottom of the waist. Short full sleeve, ornamented in front of the arm with a demi-lozenge, finished with folds to correspond with the stomacher. At the bottom of the skirt are 3 broad folds; the middle one of lavender, the two others of white satin; the upper fold is headed by a chain trimming of lavender-coloured satin: a twisted rouleau of white and lavender satin surmounts the folds; it is disposed in a scroll pattern, and has an extremely pretty effect. Head-dresses en cheveux still continue to be more in favour than any covering for the head in full dress. Feathers are more fashionable in the hair than flowers, except for very young ladies. Fashionable colours are, ponceau, lavender colour, violet, coral colour, bright rose purple, and different shades of green, particularly that of the dead leaf.

FRENCH FEMALE FASHIONS.

There is more variety at present in the materials than in the form of promenade dress: gros de Naples, gros d'automne, and other stout silks, are much worn, but not more so than crepe de barages and perkale. High dresses are considered most tonish. Those belles who lead the fashions wear over their high gowns long cachmire scarfs, which they dispose in such a manner as to form a drapery. Young people, or ladies who are fond of making a juvenile appearance, have no other covering than small fichus, des bareges, with cachemire borders, or pelerines with four points; and *elegantes* of a certain age adopt square shawls of a large size, the ends of which descend very low. Waists have rather encreased in length. The fashion of lacing gowns up behind is now exploded; they always button, and it is equally fashionable to have them fasten before as behind; the bottoms are very small, flat, and put close together. The gown is always tight to the shape, which is sometimes marked out by welts at the sides of the back. The fullness of the skirt is still thrown into the middle of the back; but as the skirt is now very much gored, this is not disadvantageous to the figure. Sleeves are still made extremely tight to the arm, the epaulette part, which is usually very full. Collars, with five points, continue in favour, but not so much as they were. High standing collars are very much worn: they are deeper in the back of the neck than in front, and are generally edged with lace. Sometimes the collar is square and falls over so as to form in itself a small pelerine. Ruffs are entirely discarded. The skirts of coloured dresses are not trimmed high; in some instances the trimming consists only of a rew of puffs; if the dress is silk, the puffs are composed of satin, either white, or to correspond with the gown: they are long and narrow, and of an oval form: there is one row round the bottom of the skirt, and two up the front; they are placed lengthways. Flounces are also in favour; they are sometimes mixed with rouleaus in the following manner:—two flounces, put pretty close together, disposed in deep plaits, and headed by a rouleau, are put at the very bottom of the skirt; four rouleaus, are placed above these flounces, each at a little distance from the other; and above these is a double flounce, similar to the one at the bottom, and also headed by a rouleau. Flounces laid on in waves, and disposed in large round plaits, are also in favour; and bonillonné, either of satin or of the same material as the dress, is in much request: sometimes the bonillonne is intersected with satin folds; they are placed lengthwise, but in a bias direction, and are but four or five together, very narrow. Sashes are not universally worn, but they are considered very fashionable, particularly those of ponceau: they are fastened behind in short full bows and long ends; sometimes, where the ribbon is very broad, it is disposed in folds round the waist, and forms a full rosette without ends in the middle of the back. A steel buckle, cut to resemble diamond, is usually worn with this girdles; it is put on one side. Our chapeaux are of gros de Naples, whit straw, cotton straw, satin, plain figured, and watered, and a new description of pluche de sole, which is sometimes called equinettes, and sometimes amiantines bouclees: this last name arises, we suppose, from the pile of the pluche being very long rather curled. In the gardens of the Tuilleries which are at present the most fashionable promenade, we see a great many hats of this last materlal. Chapeaux have not altered in shape since last month, but there is a good deal of variety in the manner of trimming them. Some hats of white straw have a ponceau gauze scarf disposed round the bottom of the crown in the turban style; others are trimmed with soft gauze scarfs, which form cockades. In some instances, the scarf is disposed in a full rosette at one side of the crown, and the ends, terminated by olives, are bronght round the crown, and fasten under the chin. Flowers are also a deal worn; they are now made smaller than the natural size, the most fashionable are composed partly of tulle: and partly of cambric: there are generally two sorts employed to ornament a hat; for instance, three or four small moss roses are mixed with little bunches of plantain; flowers of marshmallow with those of the scabius; and China asters, tulips, and pinks, with different sorts of grass. A number of hats are ornamented only with feathers; indeed, it would be difficult to say which is most fashionable, feathers, flowers or scarfs. Ostrich and down plumes are equally in favour; they are worn very full. Walking dresses are now shorter than they have been for some time past, but they are still of a very decorous length. If the shoe do not correspond with the dress, they are in general of glazed Morocco leather, with grey or lilac gaiters. Muslin is at present more worn than any thing else, both for dinner and evening dress: for the former, perkale is most in favour. The skirts are always trimmed with embroidered flounces and rows of works between. The bodies are made tight to the shape, and cut rather high round the breast; the sleeves are short and full. Sometimes the bodies are formed entirely of work; a rich embroidery resembling lace forms a stomacher, the sides of which are marked by a narrow fall of work set on full, which goes across the shoulders and round the back of the bust: the back is worked to correspond with the stomacher. The sleeve consists of two falls of work crossed in the middle of the shoulders; they are put on over a short full sleeve gathered in at the bottom to a band. A broad sash of rich ribbon completes the dress. Sometimes these dresses are worn with a velvet corsage; it is of a plain tight form, fastens behind, is cut rather lower in front than the under dress, and displays a little of the bottom of the sleeve, which when worn with these bodies, is generally trimmed with work. The velvet is either black or else some dark full colour, and has a very pretty effect over the white dress. Evening dresses are composed of worked muslin, and are trimmed at the bottom with a mixture of flounces and embroidery; the corsage is cut square, the upper part disposed in folds across the bust: there is no trimming to the front, but a full quilting of lace stands up and shades the back of the neck. The sleeve is composed of alternate narrow bands of embroidery, and full ones of clear muslin. The sash in generally of gauze ribbon, either jonquil with ponceau edges, or ponceau with jonquil edges. A coeffure enchevenx is still considered most fashionable: the hair is not dressed high, but it is worn very full on the temples, and disposed in large thick curls; the forehead is still a good deal displayed, but not so much as it has lately been. Feathers, flowers, or gauze ribbons, form the head-dress: the latter are usually disposed in full cockades in the centre of the forehead, and tied loosely under the chin; the ends which are terminated by olives, fall as low as the bottom of the waist. The colours most in favour are ponceau, jonquil, azure, purple, and bright rose colour. Paris, October 26.

MRS. OLIVIA SERRES.

Mr. Parkins' compliments to the Editor of *The Chronicle*, and relies on his regard for truth and justice for the insertion of the inclosed.

TO THE EDITOR, OR RATHER TO THE WARWICKSHIRE WAG, IN THE MORNING CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY.

SIR,

10, New Bridge-street, Oct. 25, 1821.

I should have been more satisfied had you addressed me, instead of the former, under the signature of "A Warwickshire Lad," who, with the lasses, as our immortal Bard, and your countryman Shakespeare says, were "all joyful in there Passes." Your county of Warwick has been famed in ancient fabulous history—first, for your Guy, Earl of Warwick, who slew the dun Cow; and next, your Immortal Bard, Shakespear, whose magic pen could raise up spirits from the "vasty deep," and whose inventive genius has been equalled, if no excelled by your Wapping Lady-like countryman, Miss Olivia Wilmot, born and baptised at Warwick on the 15th of April, 17 2, and afterwards married to the celebrated marine painter, Mr. Serres, whose exhibition may be seen at No. 139, Strand, and is well worth the notice of the *Virtuosi*, and whom our *Heroine* deserted, as also one of her infant daughters, about 18 years ago, and with the assistance of her other daughter, has assumed, by a letter written to me on the 25th of April, 1820, *Royal* and *Legitimate* pretensions, as the daughter of the late Duke of Cumbarland, who, she states, was privately married to his wife, Miss O. Wilmot, the supposed daughter of Rev. James Wilmot by a private marriage with the Princess Ponitowski, of Poland. The hocus pocus of all this exceeds the history of Guy Earl of Warwick, or even Jack the Giant Killer, and as an Englishman I feel ashamed that it has been allowed so long to pass without meeting with that exposure and punishment which imposture & fraud so imperatively call for, and I am still more ashamed for the character of my country that there could be any one in it, much less Princes of the Blood Royal. Noblemen, Members of Parliament, Judges and counsellors Clergymen, Ambassadors, Generals, Colonels and Captains, who could, either from their *indolence*, support the imposition of this woman by their corresponding and associating with her. However, I take the earliest leisure moments to answer your letter, and though I am not aware what reason you have for being surprised" to see my name attached to a correspondence with the *soi-disante* Princess of Cumberland" yet I think that the worthy Proprietor of *The Morning Chronicle* might with great propriety have expressed his surprise at it, as he, in the early part of my acquaintance with her, told me that "all her pretensions were a mere fudge;" but I did not, indeed I could not, believe his unexplained assertion, when opposed to written documents said to be signed by the late King, as also by his brother the Duke of Cumberland, by the late Lord Chatham, by Mr. Dunning, by the Earl of Warwick, by a Mr. Addiz, by the Rev. James Wilmot, and his brother the sign painter, and by the last but not least important signature, the late Duke of Kent, with whose hand writing I am well acquainted, having many of his letters in my possession, in some of which he acknowledges this woman as "his loving cousin," but no doubt the Royal Duke was imposed upon by her. However, I did not alone rest my faith on the late Duke of Kent's opinion, but for a while thought the different documents to be genuine, from the belief that the woman, who is a very bad English scholar, & a worse writer did not possess the abilities (whatever might be her inclination) to forge them, and in that belief I remained, until I received information that she actually had forged them, and that by a certain preparation she had made the scraps of paper or rather rotten blank leaves put on old books, on which they all are written, to appear as ancient documents, &c. &c. Now, Sir, I will show you that I have not been idle since my suspicions have been awakened. I visited Mr. Thomas Wilmot at Coventry, who, in the most candid and honourable manner, informed me that he always understood, and firmly believed Mrs. *Olivia* Serres to be his sister, and that his uncle, the Rev. James Wilmot, made his will in 1802, and died in 1807, leaving a small property of about 3000l. the interest of which was to be paid to his and Mrs. Serres's father, Robert Wilmot, during his life, and at his death to be equally divided between his *nephew*, the said Thomas Wilmot, and his *niece*, Mrs. *Olivia* Serres, both described as such in his will, and that on the division of the above paltry sum, she had quarrelled with him, and so ill and disgracefully conducted herself, that he had dropped all correspondence with her, and that she was not to be trusted or believed in anything she said or did, and that he would have given her 100l. per annum to live on a common or health, where she could not injure or annoy any of her neighbours, and that she was such a Firebrand that he would not for all the world, allow her to come within the door of his house on account of his family, & that he should be glad if she could prove her relationship to any one else, as he wished to cut all connection with her. Since then I have examined the Register of St. James's Church, Piccadilly, where her father, Robert Wilmot, was married by banns to Anna Maria Burton, on the 12 h day April, 1764. & it appears that he afterwards failed in his business as a sign painter, & returned with his family to Warwick, & commenced baker, where our heroine, Olivia, was born, as her baptismal register of St. Nichola's Church in that borough, dated April 15, 1772; &, lastly, though not the least important information, I have taken an extract from the will of her uncle, the Rev. Jas. *Wilmot*, D. D. dated 25th Oct. 1802, and registered in the prerogative Office of Doctors' Commons in 1807, the year in which he died, appointing her brother Thomas, his *nephew*, as sole executor, and I say it is of the greatest importance, when the Rev. Dr. Wilmote declares in his last will and testament, that Mrs Olivia Serres was *his nicce*, and not *his grand daughter*! neither does he make mention of his marriage with the Princes of Poland, or any one else; nor is there any mention whatever of the numerous and important documents, all of which are said to have been written and signed by him, not only as to the marriage of her Royal father and mother, which tends to prove the Duke Cumberland guilty of bigamy, but also another abominable false document, which has been shewn to many, of a double marriage of the late King, and many other most dangerous and treasonable documents, all said to have been signed by this said Rev. D. Wilmot, and witnessed by other persons, particularly Lord Warwick, who seems to have played a high hand in this game of fabricating documents, whose will I have also searched at Doctors' Commons, which was signed and executed 27th June, 1812, and proved 21st Oct. 1816, in which not one word it mentioned of our heroine, the *soi-disante* Princess; neither has the Noble Earl mentioned one word of the large sum of money which the executors have allowed this woman to prove against the estate; and if she could impose upon my friend Mr. Dickenson, who was the Earl's sole acting executor, how much more easily upon me, who was not acquainted with any of their hand-writings, excepting the late Duke of Kent's?

Now, Mr. "Warwickshire wag," or Lad, which ever you may be, I trust you will no longer be surprised at me, who stand alone, and unconnected with all party and faction, being liable to be imposed upon by her.

I am, sir, your most obedient,

J. W. PARKINS.

THE COURIER.—NOVEMBER 2, 1821.

We have received this morning New York Papers to the 11th, Philadelphia to the 10th, Boston to the 5th Washington to the 7th, and Baltimore to the 9th ult. Their contents, as will be seen from the ample extracts we have made, are of considerable importance; but the length of those extracts precludes us from any thing more than a brief reference to them

Spain must now soon relinquish the feeble grasp by which she yet retains her American possessions. Mexico has thrown off her dependence upon the Mother Country, and in a proceeding column will be found the preliminary terms of agreement between Don Augustin de Yturvide, Commander in Chief of the Republican Army, and his Excellency the Count de Venadito, Viceroy of New Spain. In this important document is contained the plan of a Provisional Government, and the second article formally declares, that "New Spain is independent of Old Spain, and of every other Power even upon our own continent." The head of the Government is to be stiled Emperor, and the dignity is offered to Ferdinand the Seventh, upon the remarkable condition that he shall appear personally in Mexico, to take the necessary oaths. In the event of this very unlikely journey not being taken by the King of Spain, the Imperial Crown is offered to the Infant Don Carlos. Don Francisco de Paula, the Archduke Charles or "such other individual of the reigning family, as Congress may think proper." The remaining articles we must pass over in this summary.

There is a second document, called "Articles of Adjustment entered into at Cordova, between Don Juru O'Donoju, Vice King, and Don Manuel Iturbide, Commander in Chief of the Imperial Mexican force." In these articles, the Independent Sovereignty of Mexico is also proclaimed; but we are unable to say whether they form a separate Treaty between different individuals, or whether they are only an imperfect abstract of the Convention mentioned above.

The New York Evening Post, of October 2, contains the following additional and important details, relative to the state of Mexico:—

"We have been favoured with the perusal of letters, dated at Tampico, in Mexico, as late as the 17th of August. They state that the whole of that kingdom is in a state of revolution. All the provinces lying north of Mexico have proclaimed their Independence. General Don Augustin Yturbide is Commander in Chief of the Republican Army. The second in command is General Don Jose Cruz, a native of Spain, and late Captain General of the Province of Guadalaxara. The third and fourth in command are General Don Jose Negrete and Don Joaquim de Arredondo. The second named General has left the kingdom, with eight hundred men and one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, on his way to the United States, by land. News had reached Tampico, that the Vice King, Don Juan Ruizle Apodaca, had abandoned his command, and, in trying to make his escape towards Vera Cruz, had been taken and carried back to Mexico, a prisoner, General Navella had been proclaimed by the Royalists Vice King in his place. The following cities and towns have become independent, viz; the city and province of Guadaxtara, the city of Zacatecas, the city of San Lewis Portsi, the city of Guanaxuato, the city of Valladolid, and a great number of others. The present state of the country is represented to be dreadful. Accompanying these letters, is a proclamation in Spanish of General Yturvide, the Commander in Chief of the Republican army, which shews the objects this General has in view."

"NEW YORK, Oct. 8,

FROM CAMPEACHY.—Captain Norris arrived at Baltimore from Campeachy, reports that on the night previous to his sailing a revolutionary movement took place, headed by the Officers of the Royal Army, for the purpose of erecting an independent Government for that province. They were opposed by the inhabitants, who were desirous of continuing under the direction of the Cortes. Two of the principal officers engaged in this attempt had been imprisoned, and the citizens generally left under arms, and compelled to do duty."

NOVEMBER 6.

There have been no Continental arrivals this morning of any kind. The Paris Papers of Wednesday and Saturday are due. Those of Thursday came yesterday, and on Friday none were published, it being the Festival of All Saints. The late heavy gales have prevented the sailing of vessels from the opposite coast, as may be seen from our Dover letter. We regret to add, also, that the books at LLOYD'S contain some disastrous account of the damage sustained by the shipping along the coast.

We have received Halifax Papers to the 21st ult. They contain an address from the Council, Magistrates and Inhabitants of Halifax, to Vice Admiral Griffith Colpoys, on his promotion to the high station of a Vice Admiral, regretting that this circumstance will occasion his return to England.

The following is an extract of a private letter:—

Halifax N. S. Oct. 17.

"We were sadly frightened here about a fortnight ago by the arrival of several vessels, all from Scotland, and bringing accounts of the assassination of the KING in Dublin. There reports poured into Halifax by way of New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Pietou, and were so minute and particular as evidently to have been fabricated for some specific purpose. We are now, however, satisfied he is alive and well, and are anxiously looking out for the September mail."

The KING was expected to arrive yesterday at Dunkirk, on his way from Hanover to Engla

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His MAJESTY was to be met there by Sir Charles Stuart; our Ambassador at the Court of France, and by other distinguished characters. There are, however, some doubts whether this arrangement might not have been made previous to the alteration of the time for the KING 's departure from Hanover.

The very Rev. the Dean of Durham, at a recent rent day, returned 20 per cent. to his tenants in this neighbourhood, in addition to an abatement made to them some time ago. The trustees of the late Earl of Strathmore have likewise returned 20 per cent. to the tenants on the estates of his Lordship, situate near Barnard Castle, at a rent day held a few days ago. Newby Lawson, Esq. of Wiltonmall, at his rent day last week, returned his tenants 15 per cent. —*Durham Paper.*

The following letter from the Marquis of Buckingham, to the inhabitants of the parish of Wotton, thanking them for their exertions on the occasion of the fire at Wotton House, last year, is worthy of imitation and preservation: —

"Landon, Nov. 6, 1821.

"MR. OLD AND GOOD FRIENDS.—I return you my best and hearty thanks for your zealous and kind assistance, when Providence was pleased to afflict us with the calamity of fire at Wotton. Many of you have grown grey under the shadow to those walls which you saw burning. I trust you will all of you live to see the house rise out of its ruins, and again inhabited by the same hearts, inseparably connected with you. At the same time that I return my most humble thanks to Almighty God for his mercies vouchsafed to me, in saving my son and daughter and their child from the flames, I can-t deprive myself of the satisfaction of acknowledging how much we owe to your exertion and activity.

"The rebuilding of the house will find employment for you all; and I have the comfort of feeling the proofs which you have afforded my family of your attachment. Thus, out of this calamity arises (thanks to Almighty God!) advantage to one party, and comfort to the other. I have directed some money to be distributed amongst your families, as a testimony of my thanks and satisfaction. Believe me, always, under all circumstances, your affectionate friend.

CHANDOS BUCKINGHAM."

This is the Nobleman who was so disgracefully treated at the Bush Inn door, a short time ago, on passing through Carlisle on his way to London from Ireland.—*Durham Co. Advertiser.*

A gentleman of this neighbourhood who has made various excursions through the most interesting parts of Europe and Asia, was lately in Constantinople, where he was more than once exposed to the outrages and insults of the populace. Having applied to Mr. Salt, our Consul for protection, he gave him in charge to a Mussulman in the service of the Sublime Porte, under whose guardianship he visited every accessible object of interest in that wonderful city. He was surprised, on a very short acquaintance, to find that his companion spoke the English language fluently. On questioning him he was informed, to his no small amazement, that he was a native of Scotland; that he was born and spent his youth in Luncarty Bleachfield, in the neighbourhood of Perth, that there had had a scuffle with another young man there, whose life was in consequence despaired of, and, dreading the punishment of the law, he had fled from his native place, and taken refuge in a vessel bound for the Mediterranean. This vessel was captured, and the prisoners carried to Constantinople, where he was for some time in the service of an apothecary, who employed him to sell drugs through the city, allowing him a very small pittance from the sums he thus collected. He afterwards applied to Mr. Salt, who kindly assisted him with money sufficient to commence business as an apothecary on his own account, and he had been so successful that he soon repaid the borrowed money and was now in very comfortable circumstances.—This anecdote will remind our readers of the story of our Ambassador, who in arranging the terms of a treaty with the Grand Vizier, found considerable difficulty in coming to an understanding by means of an interpreter, until the Vizier ordering the interpreter and all the by standers to the door, saluted the Ambassador with 'Fu' fang frae Aberdeen, man;" and the business was concluded between the countrymen in a trice.—*Perth Courier.*

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—The population of Great Britain, at the census, in 1811, was 11,800,000, exclusive of the army and navy, then about 500,000. From the returns, so far as published under the present census, it appears the increase is about 15 per cent. This will make the population of Great Britain at present to be 14,000,000 of souls—Ireland contains 6,500,000: making the population of the British dominions in Europe, 20,500,000. The population of our North American possessions cannot be less than 1,500,000; West India Colonies, 90,000; Africa, about 138,000; in the Mediterranean, 150,000; Colonies and Dependenceis in Asia, 2,040,000; and in our extensive territories in the East Indies, perhaps, 70,000,000 souls. The whole population of the British Empire will, at that rate, contain about 95,220,000 souls, The Russian, the next highest in the scale of civilized nations, contains 50,000,000; France, about 30,000,000; & Austria an equal number. The Roman Empire, in all its glory, contained 120,000,000, one half of whom were slaves. When we compare its situation with that of the British empire, in wealth, resources, and industry, the arts, sciences, commerce, and agriculture, the preponderance of the latter in the scale of nations & of empires, is great and most remarkable. The tonnage employed in the merchant service is about 2,640,000 tons for Great Britain; the exports 51,000,000l. (including 11,000,000l. foreign and colonial); and imports 36,000,000l. The navy during the last war consisted of one thousand ships of war: the seamen at present in the marchant service are about 174,000; the gross revenue of the state 57,000,000l. The capital of the empire contains 1,200,000 persons, the same number which Rome contained in the days of her greatest strength. The value of fixed or landed property in Great Britain, as calculated by Mr. Pitt, in 1797, was 1,600,000,000l. and it may now be fairly taken at 2,000,000,000l. The cotton manufactures of the country are immense, and reach, in the exports to 20,000,000l. nearly one-half of the whole. In short, taking every thing into consideration, the British empire, in power and strength, may be stated as the greatest that ever existed on earth, as it far surpasses them all, in knowledge, moral character, and worth. On her dominions the sun never sets; before his evening rays leave the spires of Quebec, his morning beams have shone three hours on Port Jackson, and while sinking from the waters of Lake Superior, his eye opens upon those of the Ganges.

Law Changes.—We have heard it reported that the following changes are about to take place in our Law Courts:—Sir John Stuart, Bart. retires in consequence of bad health and is to be succeeded by the Lord Advocate, whom Henry Home Drummond, Esq. M. P. is to succeed; and that Lord Bannatyne retires, and will be succeeded by the Solicitor. General, who again, is to be succeeded by John Hope, Esq. son of the Lord President.—*(Edinburgh Courant.)*

DOVER, NOVEMBER 5.

We have had no arrivals from the other side since Thursday last, and, in consequence of the boisterous state of the weather, very few departures for France. The *Dasher*, steam-vessel, with four carriages, the mail, and a number of passengers, left the Quay on Saturday, in order to proceed to Calais, but as sudden squalls of wind and rain were momentarily coming on, after reaching the South Head, she returned, not thinking it prudent to venture.

On Saturday night it blew a most tremendous hurricane, raining in torrents, but having abated in the morning, the passengers from the *Dasher*, amounting to about sixty, (including three messengers) and the mail, were transferred to the *Industry*, a small sailing vessel, which proceeded with much hazard from the harbour, and it is hoped reached Calais in safely. Yesterday afternoon, the hurricane again came on, and lasted without intermission for nearly three hours, and it is feared has done much damage. We have already heard that there is scarce a vessel in Yarmouth Roads but has lost anchors and cables, and one or two dismasted. Several brigs have come into the harbour, and many gone past with damage of some sort or other. One of the bodies of the unfortunate boat's crew of the *Lively* has been picked up. It is rumoured that a galliot was burnt to the water's edge last evening, at Dungeness; the crew were saved by taking to the boat.

VARIETIES.

Pun Military.—A young Ensign, complaining of the smallness of his apartments at the barracks, after many attempts of a simile, compared them to a *nut-shell*; on which a friend congratulated him,—as, by dwelling in a *nut-shell*, he had thereby attained the rank of *Kernel.*—*Literary Gazette*

Pun Naval.—An elderly officer, who had spent the best years of his life in the service, having to dance attendance, for months together to see the First Lord of the Admiralty, compared the inconvenience to being *Keelhaul'd*, as it was *under-going a great hardship.*

Pun Musical.—A person, as remarkable for his irregularity of conduct as for his musical talents, it wasa remarked of him, that the whole *tenor* of his conduct was *thorough base.*

Pun Bibliographical.—An author, not being rewarded so liberally as he expected by his patron, got impertinent; whereupon, his friend, being athletic, kicked him. Being asked, soon after, if there was any thing new stirring, he replied, "He he had that morning received a copy of *Foote's Work.*"

Pun Mechanical.—A gentleman going into a shop to have a fresh case to his watch at the time the tax was laid on watchhes, asked what sort of case he would choose? "Any," replied he, "but the one which is so prevalent with you, *Chagrin.*"

Pun Radical.—A gentleman, dining in company, a few days since, requested his friend to help him to a potatoe, which he immediately did, saying, "I flatter myself you will find that a very good and *mealy* one". "I thank you," quoth the other, "it could not be *melior!*"